CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

THE NEWS.

telegraph columns are brimming with by our Saturday and Sunday nights' The temporary lull is over and all around the sky. The leading of thrilling interest comes from Grant's tions before Petersburg and against mond, where our noble Lieutenant is reproducing Vicksburg, and on rday at daylight sprung a mine ir preparation under the chief out-work, blowing it and its garrison armament into the air. Simultaneously the shock, and almost as soon as the less ruins of the fortification reached earth our troops dashed on in a splendid s, and our artillery opened along our line, over one hundred guns and mor- bellowing at once and raining their iron est on the rebel lines. It is this juncture that our news s, only assuring us that the line of the defenses had been carried, that all was looking well. We are also into the secret of the recent Federal ment up the north bank of the James and its high success as a diversion ch Lee could not neglect. We may ex- exciting news from Grant this week.

The rebel raid into Pennsylvania it would yet appear is in very considerable num- but it demonstrates that a small, quick ing force of mounted men, may do in- able harm in a rich and compactly set- region left perfectly defenseless, as thern Pennsylvania persists in remain- and yet not she to an ex- greater than her sister States. the rich, prosperous little city Chambersburg was laid in ashes on Sat- by a rebel force, scarcely 500 strong, had barely time to leave the burning behind them before Averill the aven- was upon them. The burning of Cham- burg is without either moral or strategic more than the sack of Lawrence, or might have been the similar fate of any town on John Morgan's track. Half number of rebels who were there might done it as well, for incendiarism is the easiest class of malicious handiwork. dispatches from Pennsylvania are volu- not altogether consistent in their ments, and as a whole go to give the ession that it is a rebel raid and not an ion in force, and that the banditti will a warm time and narrow chance of es-

dvices from General Sherman go to indi- that a determined struggle may yet only the possession of Atlanta. The reb- are determined to resist to the last, and is not to be regretted. These troops be met and whipped somewhere, and worn out in front of Sherman, so much better for us.

We print elsewhere a long and detailed ac- nt of the battle of the 22d, before Atlan- which was fought on our side by the left of Sherman's army. It was a long and ly-contested fight, the rebels assaulting lines with the most desperate fury, and time with such vigor and determina- that our forces narrowly escaped a se- disaster—a disaster which the splendid age and endurance of our men averted, ough with the loss of four guns. Our extended nearly two miles beyond Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, and it was this wing that Hood massed and his forces again and again. Our army advices was so close to Atlanta that field batteries were throwing shells in-

re is a rumor from New Orleans that Banks has been relieved of his com-

Cairo dispatches give the details of a little victory near Helena, won ipally by colored troops, against a superior force, thus demonstrating that the stupid negro will fight.

opened in New York on Saturday at advanced to 255¾, declined to 254¾, ad to 258, and closed heavy at 256⅛.

t Gurowski, of Poland, was locked station house at Washington a few for attempting to discipline the ington Fire Department. He drew a on the firemen to make them run He was fined five dollars.

Moses Taylor, recently tendered the of Assistant Treasurer of the ted States at New York, has, in a letter to the Department at Washington, the position tendered him. It is ed that Mr. Taylor declines to ac- the office in consequence of his busi- which requires so much of his time as led him to believe he could not discharge ties of Assistant Treasurer with ad- to the Government.

reported that among the heaviest in- orders for United States five-twenty recently executed in the London and pointedly referred to by the Times and Herald, was one from the Donoghue, an Irish representative in the tish Parliament, whom Rev. Henry Beecher, on his return from England, mentioned as one of our staunch- friends in the British Islands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

Nothing later than 8 o'clock yesterday has been received from Petersburg. Word came e that the wildest reports and rumors vailed in the North and West yesterday. Those who jump at once to the conclusion Petersburg is destroyed and Lee's army thrown, are likely, it may be said, be downcast on the receipt of next news from the scene of con- while those who remember that the are staking everything on the result of contest, and who are content with what Grant meant, when he said from Spott- vania, "The advantage is on our side," it is believed, have further cause of ad- of the brave soldiers who leads, and brave soldiers who fight and endure.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—In the battle of the th, our loss was less than 600; the rebel is estimated by Gen. Howard at 5,000. buried 642 dead rebels, and more were unburied. Our forces in this fight were red, while those of the enemy were ex- ed. The rebel Generals Stewart, Long S. D. Lower were severely wounded. Authentic official information places the rebel loss since the investment of At- considerably above 20,000.

Everything is progressing finely, and the is in good condition and spirits.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The New York Washington special says though no operations on the part of Sherman are rted to-day, it is well known that the is effecting a combination which will the prize all the more valuable when it into our hands. The tenor of Sherman's patches, as before intimated, have never of a nature to justify over sanguine ex- tions regarding the ture of Atlanta, he feels that he is master of the situation, perfectly confident of ultimate, and not distant, success.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Hundred Day Men Exempt from Draft they are in Service.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The important as to exemption of militia of one dred days' service from the draft, which involved in the mission of Gen. Sandford Washington, has been decided at last, so intelligent understanding is had of whole matter. Contrary to all advices from official sources heretofore, it appears that militia in actual service at the draft is made, are declared by a made this day by Solicitor Whiting exempt from that draft only. If their of service expire before the draft is they are liable to be drafted, even if day elapses between the expiration term of enlistment and the time of

able Organization in Indiana.

July 30.—Gov. Morton has the publication of an official re- made to him by Gen. Carrington, Mili- Commander of the District, containing exposure of a secret political order the Government, called "Sons of which H. H. Dodd is Grand of the State; Horace Heffren, and W. M. Harrison, The officers of the United States Supreme Grand Deputy, and Dr. W. A. Bowles, L. P. Mil- and John C. for Indiana.

WANTED—Good board
WANTED—Twenty laborers
WANTED—Teams. Four
WANTED.—A young man having
WANTED—Recruits, at the
WANTED—To inform the
WANTED—To Gunsmiths.
WANTED—A situation by
WANTED—An intelligent
WANTED—A good sized Office
WANTED—Substitutes at
WANTED—In a private family
WANTED.—A business man
WANTED—An Housekeeper
WANTED—Substitutes for
WANTED—To exchange
WANTED—Substitutes and
WANTED—A situation as
WANTED—To Rent a Furnished
WANTED—To rent until the
WANTED—Two girls—one
WANTED—A good girl for
WANTED—A situation to cook
WANTED—Correspondence
WANTED—Good Agents to
WANTED—The undersigned
WANTED—A man and wife
WANTED—A situation by
WANTED—A man to represent
WANTED—We want every
WANTED—Housekeeper
WANTED—At the Peoria
WANTED—By a first class
WANTED—Employment
WANTED—Millwrights,
WANTED—For the Government
WANTED.
WANTED—No humbug
Found.
TAKEN UP—A Bay Horse,
TAKEN UP—July 29 1864
Boarding.
BOARDING.—A few day
BOARDING.—Three suits
BOARDING.—Pleasant
BOARDING.—A room for

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. NUMBER 28.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR SUNDAY'S EDITION.]

Latest from Gen. Grant's Army—Reported Capture of Three Rebel Brigades.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Chambersburg Captured and Burned.

The Rebels Driven Out and Pursued by Gen. Averill.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Everything Going Well—Petersburg Shelled by Our Mortars.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

From the army in front of Petersburg there is only the usual report of much artillery firing. On Thursday our mortars opened upon the city and apparently set several houses on fire, and many people in commotion. Alarm bells were heard for some time. The rebels are said to be building new works behind those they believe mined. Concerning the movement to north of the James River, it is simply proper to say at present that the selection is favorable. There was a brilliant fight on Thursday in that neighborhood, in which the enemy were worsted, and left 100 prisoners and two regimental colors in our hands. Our loss was about 100, all told.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Passengers by the mail boat report that on Thursday afternoon the rebels in front of Petersburg opened a fire on our forces from their batteries. The batteries on our side replied, and soon silenced those of the rebels.

The mortars also opened fire upon the city and continued to throw shells into it until a late hour of the night. Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburg, as the alarm bells could be heard ringing in an animated style.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The specials in the morning papers contain no new facts relative to the movement on James river other than telegraphed yesterday.

A special to the *World*, dated Washington, July 29, has the following: There is no longer any reason for keeping secret the fact that Grant's last movement against Richmond is expected, by Grant himself and his friends, to result in something far more decisive than anything he has yet undertaken against the rebel capital.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, and his wife, some three weeks since paid a visit to the army of the Potomac, the Senator feeling very *blue* at what he supposed was the failure of Grant's campaign against Richmond. On his return to Washington, after his visit, however, he was in the best of spirits, and told his intimate friends that he had no doubt at all but the rebel capital would soon be captured. Grant told him that his long delay before Petersburg was due solely to the extensive drought, which rendered it impossible for him to move his men and animals from where fresh water could be procured.

Grant told Mr. Wade that just as soon as a sufficient quantity of rain fell to insure a supply of water and lay the intolerable dust in the roads, he would make a movement which would fully satisfy the fullest expectations of the country. It will be remarked that rains have just fallen in the vicinity of Richmond and Grant true to promise to Mr. Wade, is now on the march to the rebel capital—this time on the north bank of the James River.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the 6th Corps, very large reinforcements have been sent to Grant's army from various quarters, including the 18th Corps, which recently came up from the Mississippi River.

Officials here have the utmost confidence that Grant will achieve brilliant successes.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Four hundred prisoners, captured opposite City Point on Wednesday, have arrived here. It is reported that our forces are advancing, and have captured three rebel brigades, with their arms, &c., and several guns.

The 18th Army Corps and Sheridan's cavalry are co-operating.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Union Victory at Helena—Matters at Memphis and New Orleans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 30—12 m.

By steamer Leviathan, which arrived early this morning, I have the following from your well-informed correspondent at Helena:

HELENA, Ark., July 26—5 p. m.

You have doubtless heard that we are engaged with the rebels. In order to ascertain the force and design of the enemy, General Buford sent out a reconnoitering party of 260 men of the 56th U. S. colored infantry, 80 of the 60th, and one section of Captain Lembie's colored battery, all under the command of W. S. Brooks, of the 56th, with orders to cross Big Creek, which is eighteen miles due west of this place, at Wallace's Ferry, and co-operate with Major E. Carmichael, of the 15th Illinois cavalry, who left at the same time with 150 men, his regiment dropping down in the steamer below the old town, and marching to Sim's Ferry, on the Big Creek, to pass through Trenton, and co-operate with Col. Brooks.

All moved as was designed. The infantry and artillery crossed Big Creek at 5 o'clock this morning, and learned that Col. Dobbins was near them with three regiments, estimated at 1,500 men. Brooks re-crossed, Dobbins crossing lower down, and before him, and attacked him in front and on his right flank with great vigor at 7 o'clock a. m. The assault was bravely resisted for three and a half hours against this great odds, when Major Carmichael, who heard the cannonading, re-crossed Big Creek, swimming his horses to this side, and made a forced march, arriving at the critical moment when Dobbins had marshaled his reserved forces and was about to make a final charge on our exhausted forces.

Col. Brooks and Surgeon J. C. Stoddard, of 56th, Captain J. F. Lemble, Battery E, 2d U. S. colored light artillery, and Lieutenant Theodore W. Pritt, Adjutant of 60th U. S. colored infantry, were killed. Lieut. Addison B. Crane, of 56th, severely wounded.

Carmichael charged right through Dobbins' lines and at once changed the fortunes of the day. Our troops immediately assumed the offensive, and cut their way through the enemy's lines. Owing to the number of horses and mules killed, they were obliged to leave one caisson, one limber and three wagons, but not until they had set slow matches to the ammunition and blew them to atoms. The enemy followed the little command to within nine miles of this place, where they again attacked and were again handsomely repulsed. The whole force returned in high spirits, having successfully combatted more than three times their number, with a loss of about 50 killed and wounded. Major Carmichael, by his decision and energetic efforts, with his brave men saved the day. All our troops deserved praise.

From prisoners captured we learn that but for this reconnoissance Dobbins would have attacked the plantations below this place at daylight to-morrow, and that Shelby has a force of about 3,000 to 4,000 on Spring Creek, nineteen miles northwest of here. It was expected that Dobbins would draw out a large part of the forces from this place, and Shelby, at that time, was to attack Helena, coming through the hills from the northwest.

All officers estimate the enemy's loss at about 150 killed and wounded. Our artillery was nobly served by its brave Commander, who has given his life to his country. In the loss of Colonel Brooks the army and country will mourn a brave and gallant officer. The other officers who were killed died at the post of duty, leaving behind them spotless reputations.

The command came in at 3 p. m., under Lieut. Col. M. Reed, of the 56th United States. Gen. Buford, immediately upon the report of fighting on the Little Rock road, marched out with infantry, artillery and cavalry. He is on the alert, and when there is anything to be done, he is generally to be found. If the rebels, 1,500 strong, cannot compete with less than 400 colored men in an open field, they may have their doubts about taking this strongly fortified city. When the official reports come in, I may be able to give you more particulars.

The steamer C. E. Hillman brings the latest papers from Memphis. The Memphis *Evening Times Extra* of the 28th has the following:

"From Capt. Sandusky, formerly of the United States steamer Elmwood, we learn the following facts in regard to matters down the river. The Captain came up on the Leviathan, which reached this port about noon, and says that while the steamer Clara Bell was coming up the river she was fired into at Caroline Landing, on the 25th inst., seven shots being discharged at her from the shore, penetrating her hull below water mark, and wounded seven men on board. She ran into a bar and had all but succeeded in repairing her damages, when about 4 o'clock of the same day, the rebel battery was moved up and planted opposite her on the Arkansas shore, where it opened fire, and after throwing four shells, succeeded in completely enveloping her in flames. She was burned to the water's edge. All of those on board, except one man, succeeded in escaping, and he was burnt to death, being wounded, and not found by his companions.

"The same evening six companies of the 68th Michigan infantry made a march twelve miles on double quick, arriving at Skipwith's Landing at 2 o'clock the next morning, where they remained until the Leviathan came up, but the enemy having departed they were unable to engage with them. After the steamer Clara Bell was sunk and before she was burned, a tin-clad was sent up to protect her, but the rebel battery was found too strong for her to cope with, and she returned, and the iron-clad Louisville was sent up. Before she reached the spot the battery had been moved up toward Columbia.

"The Leviathan arrived at Shipsmith's Landing about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, having sailed under convoy of the gunboats until half after seven o'clock. She found there the steamer Pauline Carroll in a disabled condition, one wheel having been broken and rendered useless. Took her in tow, darkened the lights on both steamers, and thus managed to escape the battery above them. It is said that the rebel force in the vicinity consists of four pieces of artillery and 400 Texas cavalry, and the river is effectually blockaded.

"Arriving at White River, the Leviathan found a fleet of eight boats desirous of going up the river, but were afraid to make the venture. No later news from that river has been obtained. The bodies of Col. Brooks and Capt. Lembio, reached Memphis in the Leviathan.

"Capt. John K. Eng, of the 8th Missouri Confederate cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner near Miss., and died on Monday at Overton Hospital.

New Orleans papers of the 23d, brought by the Leviathan, contain among other things the following gold order of Gen. Banks:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1864.

General Order No. 98.

For the more perfect execution of the Order issued from these headquarters, to prevent the transfer of gold to the rebel States, traffic in gold is hereby prohibited, except upon condition that the purchaser deposit the gold purchased in the Treasury of the United States, at New Orleans, for which deposit the seller and purchaser will be held alike responsible, and which may be drawn by such depositor from the Treasury upon the presentation to the Assistant Treasurer or Provost Marshal General of satisfactory explanation of purchase, in which it is to be supplied.

By command of Major General Banks,
GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. G.

The Constitutional Convention on the 22d, by a very large majority, adopted the new constitution as a whole. The *True Delta* says it is an instrument of which its authors may feel proud. They have accomplished a work which entitles them to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens and insures that of posterity. The deliberations have been in general marked by courtesy, and they have conducted their labor in a dignified and spirited manner.

Asa Williams, brother of Capt. Isaiah H. Williams, late Provost Marshal at Columbus, arrested four months since by order of Gen. Brayman, and since held in custody, was yesterday unconditionally released by order of General Prince. He has had no trial. Ira W. Buell of Chicago, arrested at the same time with Williams, still remains a prisoner.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue—The National Banks and the New Loan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

Since the 23d the following National Banks have increased their capital: That of the first, at Aurora, New York, is now $100,000; second, at Allentown, Pa., $135,000; Delaware County Bank, at Chester, Pa., $300,000; first Donnington, Pa., $75,000; first, Trenton, N. J., $300,000; first, Greenville, Pa., $72,000. The aggregate of increased capital is $530,000. The whole number of National Banks is now four hundred and eighty-nine, with an aggregate capital of $79,813,550.

The estimate given to the beginning of the month of the receipts from the Internal Revenue was seventeen million dollars; the actual receipts were sixteen million five hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Into the receipts for next month will come the bank, the increased income tax and other items of such importance as to considerably swell the receipts, which it is estimated will be over twenty millions.

Secretary Fessenden expresses much gratification at the manner in which the new loan is being taken by the people. Returns are, as yet, received from but comparatively few points, but the aggregate reported officially and unofficially is already over ten millions of dollars.

Very little is known here, publicly, as to the strength or purpose of the rebel movements into Pennsylvania. There is, however, a general disposition to disbelieve most of the sensation reports from Harrisburg, and to wait for further advices before acknowledging that the rebels are in any great force.

FROM MADISON.

The Quota of Wisconsin—Progress of Recruiting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., July 30th, 1864.

An order has been issued by Adjutant General Gaylord relative to Wisconsin's quota under the last call. The number of men necessary (19,082) may be raised by volunteer enlistments in any old regiments or batteries, or in the 42d regiment. If not thus filled before the draft takes place, quotas will be assigned by the district Provost Marshals. The 42d regiment is to be a three years' regiment, the second lieutenants to be appointed from the field, and recruiting commissions issued. Volunteers get Government bounty, in proportion to term of enlistment, and those having families, extra State pay, and are credited to the sub-district given as their residence at the time of enlistment.

Camp Randall, Madison, is designated as the place of rendezvous. The order concludes with the following patriotic appeal: "Again calling upon the State to contribute from her sons to fill the ranks of our army, the Governor remembers with pride the response which has ever been made to the calls of the general Government, and evidence thereon is given that Wisconsin still maintains her place among the foremost in loyalty and devotion to the Union. He again appeals, with confidence to the unwearied patriotism of the people for a prompt response by volunteer enlistments to this call, with the hope that the new accessions thereby secured to our national forces shall result in the speedy overthrow of the rebellion, the supremacy of the Government, and the establishment of peace and prosperity throughout all the land."

This city to-day, by 450 to 25, voted $40,000 for bounties.

The enrollment of this city includes some 1,600 names, many of which should be struck off, the quota being larger than first estimated.

FROM CINCINNATI.

A Vallandigham Pic-Nic—Political Matters in Indiana and Ohio.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, O., Saturday, July 30, 1864.

The Copperheads of Dayton and vicinity gave a pic-nic yesterday in honor of Vallandigham's birthday. Vallandigham was there but could not be prevailed on for a speech. He told his friends to wait patiently for the Chicago Convention, after which they would hear speeches enough. The pic nic broke up in several drunken rows, in which none but Vallandighammer's participated.

Copperheads in Indiana are writhing under the exposure recently given to their secret order through Gov. Morton and Gen. Carrington.

The drought is causing great despondency among the farmers of this section. All crops have suffered terribly, except corn in the bottom lands. Rain within a week will accomplish incalculable good, but after that time it will be too late. The thermometer stood at 95, in the shade, at noon to-day.

The Copperheads of this neighborhood are arranging for another great peace demonstration. Its principal object will be to kill McClellan in the Chicago Convention and make known that the Ohio democracy wants the privilege of being Jeff. Davis' slaves, and accepting peace on any terms which the rebels may offer. Aleck Long has relapsed into obscurity since his return. Geo. H. Pendleton is the most prominent man in the Democratic party of Ohio to-day, and will be the Northwest candidate at Chicago.

FROM EGYPT.

The O'Hairs with Morgan—Copperheads and their Prospects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHARLESTON, Ill., Saturday, July 30, 1864.

The elaborate account of the killing of John O'Hair and John Fraser, near their old home in the O'Hair settlement, has no foundation in fact. It is positively known here that O'Hair and his companions have crossed the Ohio into Kentucky. Some of his friends say they have joined their fortunes to those of John Morgan, the guerilla chieftain, and that he may be expected in this vicinity when John makes his next raid.

The Copperheads in this vicinity are defeated but quiet. The presence of a company of veterans at this post tends to produce this result.

At Paris, Edgar county, there has been no outbreak, although well informed persons are expecting it daily.

In Jasper county, twenty-five miles south of Charleston, the Copperheads are in arms. It is understood that the demand for protection made on the Provost Marshal General will not be met by that official until the local civil authorities shall have first made the demand.

Nothing further from the disturbance in Montgomery.

There was a Copperhead Convention in Charleston, yesterday, composed of delegates from the counties of Shelby, Clark, Edgar, Effingham, Coles and Cumberland, for the nomination of District Attorney for this judicial district. O. S. Whitehead, editor of a one horse Copperhead paper, was placed in nomination. It was a tame affair. The only Copperhead politician of respectability present, was the notorious Orlando B. Ficklin, of Coles, and he prudently refused to address the Convention.

THE NEW RAID.

Pennsylvania Invaded—Capture of Chambersburg.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The telegraph line west is now working beyond Frederick. The rebels under Mosby are supposed to have cut the wires between Monocacy and Point of Rocks. There is little doubt that these raiders in force are now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Point of Rocks.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The excitement is very great here over the news of the capture of Chambersburg and the invasion of the State, and the vicinity of the newspaper offices is crowded by citizens, anxious for more details, which are momently expected from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—A gentleman attached to one of the newspapers at Chambersburg, who left there at 8 o'clock this morning, reports the following facts:

The people of Chambersburg received information yesterday of the approach of the rebels. At once the merchants and business men commenced packing up their stocks, and before ten o'clock last evening the most was sent far beyond the reach of the rebels. At three o'clock this morning a rebel force of 8,000 mounted infantry reached Chambersburg and encamped on the Fair ground. This force was met a short distance from Mercersburg by a small party of troops from Carlisle Barracks, who opposed the advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the overwhelming number of the invaders.

The disposition of the rebel forces as they crossed the Potomac is described by our informant as follows: One party moved through Mercersburg, another through Waynesboro, and another by Greencastle. General Averill is reported as having engaged their center, and is said to be falling back on Chambersburg. It this be so, his position must be perilous, and he is likely to be surrounded at any moment, should the rebels leave Chambersburg to meet him, and then, moving from Waynesboro, also join in the assault.

The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is being removed to this point. Large numbers of fugitives and colored people accompany this stock, and present a deplorable condition as they are huddled on the hearth and side walks around the Railroad depot.

It it reported that the rebels have burned the Court House, Town Hall and residence of Colonel A. K. McClure, at Chambersburg.

Various estimates are made of the number of the invading rebels, the lowest putting them at 30,000.

At 1 o'clock to-day they had made no advance beyond Chambersburg, and our forces still hold Shippinsburg, eleven miles east of Chambersburg. Should the rebels advance on Shippinsburg, the movement would develop the apparent intention to make demonstrations still further down the Valley, and if not, to lay siege to Harrisburg.

LATER.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Most positive information has been received that Gen. Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and is following them westward, toward London, Franklin county.

The best part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people rendered homeless.

It is stated on the authority of rebel prisoners that Gen. Breckinridge is making a raid toward Wheeling, or about to return by the Kanawha Valley. It seems by the statements of these prisoners that it is the intention of Gen. Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Breckinridge makes his raid. In the meantime Gen. Early is to hold the Shenandoah Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Pretty well authenticated information received here to-night is to the effect that the rebel Mosbey, with 500 cavalry, has crossed the Potomac into Maryland, at Edwards' Ferry, and is endeavoring to intercept our wagon trains. I learn that they are out of his reach, and, besides, strongly guarded.

Authorities think the report very doubtful, that there are no armed rebels yet in Maryland. Trains still arrive regularly from Sandy Hook and Frederick.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Intelligence direct from Frederick states that a body of rebel cavalry crossed into Maryland at the mouth of the Monocacy last night; also part of McCausland's cavalry, and entered Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A special to the New York *Tribune*, dated Harper's Ferry, July 29, says: The rebels have fallen back toward Winchester, where it is believed they intend to concentrate and make a stand. It is barely possible that the rebels will try the desperate expedient of making another dash on Washington. It is impossible, therefore, to predict future movements. A collision may occur before to-morrow morning. In spite of all that can be learned from scouts, deserters and citizens, the number of the enemy and the composition of his forces are still matters of speculation.

A special to the *World*, dated Washington, July 29, says: Intelligence from the Upper Potomac to-day confirms the advices of yesterday, that the enemy has fallen back from the line of the rivers, having made no new demonstration during the past twenty-four hours. Whether they have fallen back to Winchester, or even farther down the valley, is yet unknown.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 30.—A large rebel cavalry and artillery force entered Chambersburg this morning.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation calling on the people to organize and defend their homes.

The *Patriot* and *Union*, newspapers, say that the telegraph wires are all down between Chambersburg and Harper's Ferry, and Chambersburg and Cumberland.

The most experienced men here are convinced that the invasion of the State is by a large rebel force, composed of some of the best troops in Lee's army, and is of too great a character to be regarded as a mere raid.

General Couch is at Carlisle, and it is presumed that he will be able to effectually resist any advance made in this direction.

LATER—11 o'clock A. M.—A large public meeting is now being held here, and the people are enrolling themselves. Arms and ammunition will be issued to all reliable citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The *Bulletin* has a special from Harrisburg to-day saying the rebels are marching in three columns.

It is believed in official circles here that the rebels intend making Bedford county and the mountains adjacent, a sort of general rendezvous.

It is not learned whether the rebels are destroying and pillaging in their advance.

There is none of the alarm shown so painfully during the former invasion.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—At two o'clock this morning the rebels entered Chambersburg with a large force, commanded by General Early. They took possession of the town without firing a gun, there being no troops to oppose them.

They have destroyed the telegraph wires, and stolen all the horses they can find. Reports say they are 50,000 strong.

General Couch is at Carlisle, with a force ready to oppose them, in case they move in that direction.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to organize immediately for the defense of the State.

It is not known where they intend going next.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 30.—The damage done to the telegraph by guerillas has been repaired, and the line is again working to Harper's Ferry. The force which did the damage was some two or three hundred of Mosby's men, who made their appearance at Adamstown, a few miles west of the Monocacy. They did not stay long, as they found it prudent to leave, going in the direction of the Potomac. A force of Union troops at Monocacy were quickly started in pursuit of the marauders and in a few hours the damage done to the telegraph line was repaired. So far as we have been able to learn, no damage has been done to the railroad. It is believed here that the force of rebels reported to be in Pennsylvania will be found to be small, and that they will confine themselves to plundering and avoid a conflict, if possible, with our forces.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military Matters—Guerillas Quiet—The Great Conspiracy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 30.

The Forty-third Illinois regiment arrived this morning from Little Rock, and were received and entertained by the Veteran Reception Committee. Accompanying the regiment is a woman named Wenzel who has been with them through all its marches and battles.

The Copperhead paper, the *Free Press*, has suspended. Cause—poverty.

The guerilla items are fewer than usual to-day and of no interest. The rebels are getting worsted everywhere in the State.

It is currently reported that Hunt, the Grand Commander, and other parties connected with the Vallandigham-Price-Rebel conspiracy have owned up. There are two hundred pages of evidence concerning the working of the Temples of the American Knights in Illinois.

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Gold rallied during the morning on the strength of the reports concerning the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania and reached 258. It fell again to 255.

The *Express* says Mr. Cisco will retire from the Sub-Treasury on Monday, and Mr. Jacob Russell will probably succeed to the post temporarily.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

EXCITING NEWS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A Grand Assault in Progress.

TERRIFIC MINE EXPLOSION ON SATURDAY—A REBEL FORT IN RUINS.

OUR TROOPS CHARGE THE DISORDERED ENEMY.

A Key Given to the Late Movements—What a Sanitary Agent Writes.

THE REBEL FORAY INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

A Troop of Rebel Raiders Burn Chambersburg—Full Details of the Atrocity.

The Best Part of the City in Ashes—Loss One Million Dollars.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW—INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS—RIVER NEWS.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Exciting News—The Grand Movement Begun—A Tremendous Mine Sprung under the Rebel Fort—Terrific Assault on Saturday—The Movement on the North Bank.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday July 30, via WASHINGTON, July 31.

The grand offensive move so long preparing in front of Petersburg was made this morning. As stated in yesterday's dispatch, the move of the 2d cavalry corps on the north side of the James was but a feint, intended to create the impression that Gen. Grant contemplated an advance on Richmond in that direction and to induce Lee to divert a part of his army from Petersburg to meet it. In the course of yesterday the commanding Generals satisfied themselves that the demonstration had the desired effect, and hence determined to make the grand attack several times about to be made during the last few days but prevented by the sending off of a part of the army for the succor of Washington. The cause of the previous delay was not removed by the return of the 6th and 19th corps, but it was considered that the military situation in other quarters required an immediate resumption of the offensive here, hence the great events of to-day.

It was determined to employ the whole strength of the army against a certain part of the enemy's position. The selected point was in front of our center. A mine on a large scale, said by our engineer officers to be the largest ever constructed, was ordered to be dug under a permanent hill in front of General Potter's division of the 9th Corps, surrounded with the enemy's fortifications. The work was placed in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Pleasants, of the 48th Pennsylvania, and has occupied the last four weeks. The trunk of the mine was 500 feet long, opening into galleries of 300 feet. In each one the charge consisted of six tons of powder. The plan of attack was to spring the mine and make an assault en masse amidst the consternation among the army, by the explosion on the same point of line.

The order of attack was as follows: The 9th Corps was to lead in the assault. Of its three divisions, the first brigade, General Ledlie commanding, was in the lead, and the 2d and 3d were to support it on the right and left.

The 5th Corps was to be withdrawn from the front line, leaving but a thin line to conceal the movement from the enemy, and massed during last night on the left of the 9th Corps. The 18th Corps was to be massed on the right of the 9th. The 3d division of the 2d Corps, which reached the James river night before last, was to occupy a position at the right front of the 18th Corps, and the two remaining divisions were to re-cross the James last night and resume a position this morning in the rear of a support to the 18th Corps.

Sheridan, with the whole cavalry corps, was also ordered to recross the James last night, and move as rapidly as possible to the south and west of Petersburg and advance on and attack the enemy's position from that direction.

According to this programme the 1st, 2d and 3d divisions of the 9th Corps were relieved in the trenches about midnight by Gen. Carr's division of colored troops, and massed to the right of the undermined hill. The mine was sprung at half-past four this morning. The explosion was not as great as expected, but threw up a vast mass of earth and stone several feet high. Gen. Ledlie, commanding the division, had orders not to stop till his command had possession of the hill, which is the northeast key to Petersburg. The 2d and 3d divisions of the 9th Corps were to follow after he had secured the hill and take position on his right and left.

Up to the moment of writing the hill had not been carried, a second and stronger line of intrenchments being discovered. The 5th and 18th Corps are now moving up, and simultaneously with the explosion of the mine all our batteries and about 12 field batteries, 125 guns, opened fire on Petersburg and on the rebel lines, which has continued uninterruptedly during the last two hours.

A more awful roar of artillery I have not heard since the first battle of Fredericksburg. The spectacle is grand beyond description.

Gens. Grant and Meade with their respective staffs have established themselves for the day at Burnside's headquarters within easy range of the rebel batteries.

A number of prisoners have been brought in; nearly all suffering from the explosion. They say that the springing of the mine completely surprised them, and that two companies are buried in the crater.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division held that part of their line. The prisoners deny that any great portion of Lee's army has left Petersburg either for Richmond or the North.

DETAILS OF THE PREVIOUS MOVEMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac placed you in possession of the facts connected with the recent move of position of Grant's army to the north bank of James River at so early a moment that the brief telegram forwarded you on Thursday evening was 24 hours in advance of news by any other paper. A full abstract of Wednesday's doings was sent you on *Friday*. Now that all occasion for secrecy is removed, we forward his dispatch, giving a detailed account of Thursday's fight. It is as follows:

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
FRIDAY, July 29, 7—A. M.

Everything remained quiet on Wednesday night before Hancock and Sheridan, the latter of whom encamped with his two divisions north of the New Market road.

Yesterday morning the pickets of Gregg's Division of cavalry were attacked by a rebel mounted brigade coming over a cross-road from a northern direction, and driven back on the main line, part of which was also forced to give way, so rapidly that one of our guns had to be abandoned. After our troops had fallen back some distance the advance of the enemy was checked.

Sheridan being informed of the enemy's advance, directed Torbett to send out a part of his command over the New Market road and flank the force that had attacked Gregg. General Merritt was ordered out with the brigade of the regulars, but had not advanced very far when he discovered a strong infantry column moving toward him. He dismounted his command to give the enemy battle.

The enemy also formed and advanced on him with three lines of skirmishers and two divisions, visible along the main line. The onset of the skirmishers was very vigorous, and part of our lines soon began to waver, and probably would have given away, had not the 1st United States, only about 150 strong, posted on a hill, crossing the road moved gallantly up and stood ground and held the position till other regiments of the brigade were again finally in line. The enemy came close up to the 1st cavalry, but were driven back with a loss of about 100 prisoners, including one staff officer and two regimental colors. The enemy thus checked did not make another effort during the day. The infantry force which attacked Merritt consisted, according to statements of prisoners, of McGowan's and Lane's brigades of Wilcox's division.

The conduct of the 1st cavalry regiment is praised in the highest terms by all who witnessed it. Our entire cavalry loss was about one hundred killed and wounded. During the day no part of the infantry forces was engaged in the action. Part of the force engaged in this movement to the north side of the James River crossed the river during the night, and the cavalry remains close to its position.

From Gen. Butler's signal tower a large number of trains were observed moving from Petersburg to Richmond to day with troops. This fact proves our feint has had the desired effect.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 31.—All doubt as to the good news from Grant's army seems to be removed. A later dispatch just received says the assault commenced at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning by a terrible explosion, which completely destroyed one of the enemy's principal forts in front of Petersburg, containing 16 guns. This was rendered a mass of ruins. Upon this explosion our artillery opened with one simultaneous and continuous roar along our entire line. Up to the leaving of the mail boats, at 10 o'clock a. m., we had captured two other earthworks, and also the entire outer line of the rebel entrenchments.

The battle continued to progress with the greatest fury.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 30, 10 a. m.—The great event so long anticipated, namely, the explosion of the mine under the rebel fort in front of the 9th Army Corps, came off this morning at forty minutes past 4 o'clock. Picket firing was kept up all night, and in fact at the time the match was applied to the mine the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides.

The volume of dirt was immense, and thrown up 200 feet in the air. The 9th Corps at once charged the works driving the rebels to their second line of intrenchments, and taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were dug out of the dirt badly bruised. These rebel prisoners state that only about a dozen remain of their regiment, a South Carolina.

As soon as the explosion took place, one hundred and twenty guns immediately opened in our front, while the musketry played in one continual fire along the front of the 9th and part of the 5th Corps. Prisoners say they were completely surprised—those in front being mostly asleep at the time. They also state that there were four guns in the fortifications, which of course were buried far out of sight.

One of the prisoners stated that they were busy mining under our works, and that two days since they would have been ready to blow them up. We got the start of them however, and it is hoped that long ere this reaches you that Petersburg will be in our possession.

THE VERY LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—3 o'clock P. M.—Reports just in say that we have possession of the entire first line of the rebel works with a large number of prisoners.

Our loss in the charge was severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the rebels. The troops engaged were the 9th corps with the 18th supporting them, the 2d and 5th in reserve. The firing is still going on with great fury. Gens. Grant and Meade with all the corps Generals are at the front watching the progress of affairs.

The *Tribune's* special, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, in front of Petersburg, Saturday, July 30, 8 a. m., is as follows: The grand conflict has commenced in earnest. At daylight this morning a loud and continuous roar of cannon all along the lines startled the whole country from its slumber and spreading throughout our army the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

Gen. Grant's new flank movement has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. By it his right was thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to switch his entire force upon either side of the river in a very few hours, and compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force as well as Petersburg and the exterior line, which they could not do and have to risk a general engagement at the same time.

The artillery duel progresses magnificently at this hour. The musketry has not yet come much into action, but the whole army is under arms and in line of battle.

The *Herald's* correspondent near Deep Bottom, of the 28th, says that prisoners report that when it was discovered that the second corps was north of the James the enemy immediately commenced pouring reinforcements, both from Petersburg and Richmond. Gen. Lee was taken entirely by surprise, and was obliged to use the utmost dispatch to rush troops to the threatened point.

During last night the enemy continued strengthening the splendid natural positions he held, which in the morning were formed together, but the numerous reinforcements were too strong to assail. All the roads to Richmond between the James and White Oak swamp were strongly defended.

Last evening Merritt's brigade of cavalry drove Hampton's troops from an important point on the Central road, which was held until 10 a. m. next day, when the rebels came out in three brigades of infantry, making a steady assault on Merritt, who had dismounted, falling back in order to a reserve brigade. Both delivered a destructive volley and then charged the rebels; they broke and fled in confusion leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

At the same time Gen. Griggs' division became engaged at another point with a superior force and the fighting was very severe. Davies' brigade receiving the largest share, he was obliged to yield a portion of the ground and lost one gun, but rallied, checked the advance of the rebels, and finally drove them back.

Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads. Gen Gibbon, after the rebels, relieved the cavalry with his infantry and skirmished with the enemy, and at night took up a new position.

Lieut. Fletcher, of the 20th Massachusetts, and Lieut. Fisher, of Gen. Mott's staff, are supposed to be captured. Capt. McEwan, of Gen. Barlow's staff is killed or captured.

The Mendota did good service during the engagement. The operations had the effect of drawing a large force from Petersburg and greatly alarming Lee. The Richmond *Examiner* speaking of the fight on the 20th, near Newmarket, acknowledges a defeat and acknowledges a loss of four twenty pound Parrotts. It also says Grant is to attack three points simultaneously, Deep Bottom, Fort Drury and Petersburg.

The *Herald's* 18th Corps correspondent of the 29th, says: An election was held the day before in one North Carolina troops, and notwithstanding the intimidation of rebel leaders, nearly one-half the votes were cast for Holden, the disaffected candidate, against Vance. One regiment gave a majority for Holden.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

The Situation—Losses to Iowa Troops—Death of Gen. Smith—Recent Improvements, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sunday, July 31.

A letter received here yesterday, dated Chattanooga, July 26, states that in the fight before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, Gen. Giles A. Smith was killed. The Adjutant of General McPherson reports that the 3d and 16th Iowa regiments were taken prisoners. All of the 16th but 20 men were captured, Lieut. Col. Abercrombie and Major Foster being wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.—Information from Gen. Sherman's army represents affairs to be in a high degree satisfactory. Our movements for the past day or two have met with no opposition from the enemy.

The *Herald's* special from Nashville, Tenn. Friday, July 29th, says: Sherman's army was again put in motion yesterday, to accomplish an important operation looking to an early investment of Atlanta. The enemy yesterday attempted to interrupt the movement by attacking the 15th Corps, but were badly repulsed. During the contest we took from the rebels several regimental flags.

The public may rest assured that everything has been successful.

It appears that General Bragg came to Atlanta from Richmond, and at a council of war held for the purpose stated that Atlanta must and should be held at all hazards. Johnston replied that to do so it would require the sacrifice of the whole army, to which he would not consent, and therefore resigned.

The command was then tendered to Hardee, who refused to accept it on any terms, and it was given to Hood on the condition that he would defend the city to the last. The rebels are said to have constructed strong works at Atlanta, and it is not at all unlikely that they may keep us at bay for a few days longer if they remain in their present position, but even if they do Hood could scarcely save the remnant of his army.

A letter from a general officer on duty at the front describes the battle of the 22d as being the severest fight ever had in the West. We had at the time he wrote already buried 2,200 rebels and had 1,000 yet to bury.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAID.

Details of the Burning of Chambersburg—Loss One Million Dollars—Thrilling Scenes—Averill After the Rebels.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, midnight, July 31.

The supposition which I telegraphed as likely to follow the uncovering of the fords of the Potomac, is now a matter of history. The rebels have again invaded Pennsylvania, and made considerable smoke at the copper head town of Chambersburg. It is also stated that they made an effort to reach Bedford Springs, as it is well known the copperheads of this State had congregated there to arrange the coming Presidential campaign. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned, it is surmised that Early & Company only wanted to act as consulting members of the conclave, and also to shake Buchanan by the hand. The burning of Chambersburg has excited great indignation here.

It is estimated that 3,000 persons are rendered penniless by this fiendish act. This is most probably an exaggeration. Allowing an average of five persons to a house, the number of sufferers cannot exceed 1,250 persons, some of whom have lost hard earnings accumulated during many years of toil.

Governor Curtis is anxious to call out the State militia, but Gen. Couch does not seem to see the need of such a step. Curtin is persistent, and would call them out at once over his own name, but the militia laws of the State cripple him so that he can't do it. Copperhead legislation arranged the militia just to suit Early and company.

Curtin thinks he will call an extra session of the Legislature to have the militia laws so amended that he can put the State on a war footing, and prevent future rebel raids.

Dispatches from Harrisburg are contradictory as to the whereabouts of the rebels. Some say they are out of the State, while others assert the contrary. Harrisburg is in communication with McConelsburg and Bedford. Averill intercepted McCausland at McConnelsburg this morning on his way to Bedford, driving them out of the town before they had a chance of injuring any property. The rebels were driven out to Hancock. It is now ascertained that the rebels have no heavy force coming up in their rear as was supposed. This was all a scare to uncover Washington. Breckinridge is supposed to be moving west toward Wheeling.

FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sunday, July 31.—On the morning of Saturday, the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels under the command of McCausland, with a force of about 500 men, entered Chambersburg, Pa., and demanded $500,000 from the citizens, under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed by Jubal Early. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Over 200 houses in the heart of the city were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two thirds of a town containing 6,000 inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and clothing except such as they had on their persons.

The loss will be largely over $1,000,000. Without aid from abroad, there will be great suffering in our community.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sunday, July 31, 1864.

My last dispatch gave all the news in the place to 4 o'clock yesterday (Saturday,) p. m. At 2 o'clock yesterday General Averill, with a force of cavalry, dashed into Chambersburg just after the rebels left it. He pursued and soon overtook them. A fight ensued, in which the enemy was driven towards St. Thomas, but with what other result I have not learned. It is also reported that one column, under Breckinridge, is marching on Wheeling, and another on Gettysburg. It is also reported that the rebel force in Chambersburg did not exceed 500. General McCausland made a demand on the people for $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in greenbacks. The demand was not complied with. The order was then given to fire the town, when the rebel soldiers broke in doors and windows, fired the houses, and told the people to get out if they could. The screams of women and children, were heartrending, but had no effect on the rebels.

A dispatch this morning states that the whole town is in ruins. Fully 4,000 people are homeless and almost penniless. Many saved nothing but night clothes.

Colonel A. M. McClure's loss amounts to $50,000. The Eyster family a quarter of a million.

Last night large lights were seen in the direction of Hanover and Gettysburg, leading to the belief that both of those towns were burning, but nothing definite had been ascertained this morning.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, July 31.—General McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. After he had taken formal possession of the town, he made a proclamation demanding $100,000 in gold. It was of course impossible to comply with a demand made doubtless in full confidence of its failure, and sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg.

The fact that the most valuable portion of merchandise had been removed, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when they were thus inspired, the order was issued to fire the Court House, Town Hall, and bank buildings.

A strong breeze communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers, having sacked the several drug and chemical stores, manufactured turpentine balls which they threw in all directions, creating as many different flames in different localities which soon united in one general conflagration. Speedily the scene became heartrending and appalling—the crackling flames, the spectacle of women and suffering children, and the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless for aid, made an indescribable scene of horror. The citizens, without protest, had submitted to plunder, and had even appealed to the mercy of the rebels, but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary, McCausland.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The town was fired at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The rebels remained long enough to see the flames spread and get under proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was in pursuit.

No intelligence has reached Harrisburg concerning the direct effect of Averill's pursuit. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland very severely. A train heavily laden with commissary stores was dispatched from this city this morning to Chambersburg to relieve the present wants of the people of that town who now crowd the surrounding fields and woods.

Many residences of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 31.—It is reported here that Averill has defeated the raiders at McConnellsburg.

It is reported from Baltimore that a rumor is current there that a rebel force is moving against Gettysburg.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, July 31, 10 p. m.—When General Averill reached Chambersburg the flames had attained such a headway as to render it impossible for his men to stay them. The word "Onward" rang along his line. The rebels hurried over the Saint Thomas Road, towards McConnellsburg, but the rear of their retreating column could not fail to distinguish the approach of Averill, so they were prevented from committing any deeds of violence.

Averill came thundering after them, entering at one side of McConnellsburg while the invaders left at the other. There is no doubt in the minds of our shrewdest military men as to the ability of Averill to take ample vengeance on the enemy.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, July 31.—Intense excitement prevails here consequent upon the news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. A meeting of citizens was held to-day to take measures for the defense of the city. Recruiting is going on briskly, and scouting parties are already organized to go out to-night. Business will probably be suspended to-morrow.

Gen. Couch is expected here to-morrow.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamship Bremen, from Southampton 20th, passed this point this afternoon.

A petition was presented in the Parliament from America, protesting against the increasing of the slave trade in Cuba.

An agreement has been made to suspend hostilities in Denmark till July 31st.

The Danish and allied gunboats have had an engagement at Tahs.

Consols closed in London on the 20th at 90⅜@90½. The rebel loan has declined.

From Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, Ill., July 29.—We are informed by a gentleman from Shelbina, that the amount realized by the bushwhackers in their raid upon that place, was about $5,000 in money and $10,000 in goods. One of the merchants robbed, named Loveland, had his money and watch returned to him by the Captain of the gang.

The depot at Lake Ann, and a portion only of Salt river bridge, were burned, but no robberies were committed except at Shelbina.

Trains are now running regularly, and the damage to the bridge will be repaired in a few days.

Removal of Gen. Banks.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The New York *Tribune's* New Orleans letter of the 21st says: It is stated that Gen. Banks has been removed, and it is rumored that Gen. Granger or Gen. Dana succeeds him.

A Missing Steamer.

CAIRO, July 30.—The steamer Clara Bell, from Vicksburg for White river, not being heard from, it is feared that she has been destroyed by the rebels.

Guerilla Attack.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—This morning a party of guerillas attacked the guard of a drove of cattle, about sixteen miles from here, on the Nashville Pike. After a brisk skirmish the rebels were repulsed, but they captured Lieutenant J. C. Gamble, of the 83d Illinois Volunteers, who commanded the guard, and two other men.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people. It is believed that the proposition to erect the Territory into a State will be again defeated.

The overland mail is now making quick trips, beating the steamers regularly.

New Advertisements.

ST. GEORGE.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at their Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, commencing at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. BY ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.

MRS. A. M. MANNING WOULD respectfully inform the public that she is now prepared to make, fit and cut Ladies Dresses and Cloaks. All kinds of Children's Clothing made to order. Call and examine her patterns at Room No 8 Morrison's Block, 155 South Clark street.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—We wish to engage an agent in every place for the N. Y. & S. W. HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Attention to this at once will realize a good and permanent income and may be conducted without interfering with ordinary occupation. For particulars address F. W. ANDREWS, Box 321, New York City, and enclose two postage stamps for circulars, &c.

BILLINGS, GOODRICH & CO., Commission Merchants, and dealers in foreign and domestic green and dried fruits. Particular attention given to consignments of pots, flour, grain, butter, cheese, hides, &c. No. 1 Wigwam Building, corner Lake and Market streets. P. O. box 5411, Chicago, Illinois. V. S. BILLINGS, D. A. GOODRICH, O. H. DENNISON.

DR. ROBT. C. THOMSON, with twenty years experience as an operator on the EYE AND EAR, In removing diseases of those delicate organs without the use of caustics. Cross Eyes straightened. Office 126 Dearborn st. P. O. Box 5723. Send for Circular.

25,000 BURLAP BAGS FOR SALE BY AKIN, HURLBUT & CO., 186 South Water street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—I offer AT A BARGAIN, for a few days, the House and Lot on Locust street now occupied by me. Lot contains Over Three-Quarters of an Acre of land, in a high state of cultivation, with great variety of grapes, berries and other small fruits. House contains twelve rooms, besides hall, bath-room, closets, &c., and is only 150 feet from Horse Railway soon to be constructed on West Van Buren street. If desired, furniture will be sold with premises, and possession given at once. Terms easy. H. Z. CULVER, N. W. corner Lake and Clark streets. Aug. 1, 1864.

DOCTOR BIGELOW WILL RETURN TO THE CITY AUGUST 12th. IMPORTANT BUSINESS CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

TOILET SOAPS, MANUFACTURED BY J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 Park Row, New York, INCLUDING EVERY STYLE OF Honey Soap, Glycerin Soap, Windsor Soap, Palm Soap. Upward of one hundred styles of Toilet Soaps, and for sale by most dealers in Chicago.

LAND WARRANTS. THE DEMAND FOR Military Land Warrants Is much greater than the supply. WE HAVE ADVANCED OUR BUYING RATES ON ALL SIZES. We can furnish College Warrants at Reduced Prices. These Warrants can be used in the location of any Government Lands not worth over $1.25 per Acre. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES. PARTIES HOLDING 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Maturing August 19th, will bear in mind that the principal is payable at maturity in Legal Tender Notes, but they may be converted before maturing into 1881 Bonds, drawing 6 per cent. interest payable in Gold. We make conversions of 7 3-10 Notes at a charge of 1-4 per cent. above express charges to and from Washington. U. S. 5-20 and 1881 Bonds Bought and for sale at market rates. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS WANTED. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS.

New Advertisements.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE, FOR THE HAIR, RESTORES GRAY OR FADED HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Surely eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Promotes its natural and healthy growth.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is a most luxuriant dressing.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Contains no dirty sediment to be shaken up before used.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is a clear, transparent fluid—contains no oil—is not a dye and has no deleterious properties.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is delightfully perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm weather.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is the only perfect dresser and restorer of color combined.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. Is beautifully prepared, cost only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.
GIVE IT A TRIAL. For sale by Druggists generally in city and country. C. G. CLARK, Proprietor. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING CO. —FOR— Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Private Residences, Seminaries, Churches, Greenhouses, &c. &c. This apparatus stands unrivalled for its Effectiveness, Healthfulness, Durability, Simplicity and ECONOMY OF FUEL. MURRAY & GOLD, 114 Dearborn-St., Chicago. Also, Agents for Brown's Patent Weather Strip and Window Bands, which totally exclude dust and odor in summer, as well as cold, wind and rain in Winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times. Local agents wanted.

NEW MUSIC!!! Just published by the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St., Chicago, Ill., TWO BEAUTIFUL SONGS: "THERE WILL BE NO VACANT CHAIR," by A. E. Wimmerstedt; price 30 cents. Being a reply to the very popular song, "Vacant Chair," and "THE MASSACRE OF FORT PILLOW," by Jas. Edward Haynes, author of the "Nomination Song," &c. &c.; price 30 cents. This is a soul stirring piece, and one that is to be sung to be admired. Each of the above pieces will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the marked prices, to any part of the United States.

"LAY ME DOWN AND SAVE THE FLAG!" So he fell, we brave Commander, Live the Oak from mountain crag, But his last words still are ringing, "Lay me down and save the Flag!" New song and chorus, words by "Paulina," music by Geo. F. Root; now in press, to be ready next Tuesday. Price 30 cents. ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS AND FARMERS. H. A. PITTS & COMPANY, 108 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., Will, in addition to manufacturing their Threshing Machines, &c., &c., Do Job Work and Repairing of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, in either wood or iron work. H. A. PITTS & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS. A large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs at wholesale and retail. Descriptive circulars sent free of charge. W. W. KIMBALL, 101 Lake street, Chicago.

STEAM WEEKLY TO EUROPE. —THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO. will dispatch their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships from NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown, as follows: EDINBURGH, Saturday, July 30th; CITY OF WASHINGTON, Aug. 6th; CITY OF LONDON, Aug. 13th. F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Cor. Clark and Lake sts.

AURORA SEMINARY, FOR BOTH SEXES. Its 8th year opens August 29th. For Circulars address G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON Real Estate security in Cook County. Apply at the office of Messrs. 148 SOUTH WATER STREET, Or at the office of Messrs. MILLER & LEWIS, 84 Washington street, Chicago.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THOS. B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE. Michigan avenue house and lot; Wabash avenue house and lot; Indiana avenue house and lot; State street—100 feet with two houses; Clark street—50 feet and two houses. Other first-class business and residence property. See advertisement in another column and office bulletin.

I OFFER FOR SALE MUCH below its actual value between 700 and 800 acres of HEAVY PINE TIMBERED LAND, In Manistee, Mich., to close an estate. Call at 78 South Water street. J. S. MEAD.

BEANS! BEANS! BEANS! For sale, one thousand barrels Prime White Beans. SHERMAN, HALL & PUFF, 51 South Water street.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE OF 875 Entire Packages of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS FOR CASH. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CARBON OIL! ARMSTRONG & CO.

LARD OIL. FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.

WOOL FOR SALE. WE HAVE IN STORE AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA, 100 000 lbs. of Fine Fleece Wool. WHITE, SMITH & CO.

HARD RUBBER TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT.

SUMMER MERINO GOODS. We keep a GOOD SUPPLY of Real English Merinos.

ILLINOIS COAL.

DAMAGED GOODS.

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FROM GEN. HANCOCK.

A Visit to the Camp of the 12th Army Corps, at Columbus Ky.

FROM CAMP HANCOCK.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SAFETY FILM

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

[illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS,

[illegible] They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics [illegible]

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. [illegible]

Beware of Impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal [illegible] sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

In the Year 1845

[illegible] VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible]
The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. [illegible]
The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.
The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.
[illegible]
For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York.
Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 25 cents.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

The Australian Specific for Piles is now well known as the most successful remedy for the above complaints ever used. It has no equal in practice. [illegible]
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

Prof. Chas. De Grath's Electric Oil.

It cures Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Swellings and Stiff Joints, and other complaints to which we are all subject. [illegible]
Druggists and storekeepers everywhere. S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth st., Philadelphia, Sole Agent. BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Agents.
For sale by all Druggists and Merchants.

The Female Regulator.

Such should be the name of the Cherokee Pills, which our female readers will find advertised in our columns—an unfailing specific for the thousand ills that afflict women [illegible]

Dr. James

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., [illegible] BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, OF A CONTAGIOUS TYPE [illegible]

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

[illegible]

15 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.

[illegible]

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO
Pitts' Threshing Machine,
FIRST INVENTED,
[illegible]
100,000 FARMERS
[illegible]
95 and 97 West Randolph St.,
[illegible] Improvements for 1864. [illegible]
Standard Farm Machinery.
[illegible] General Agent.

Scales.

[illegible] STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED.
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Designated Depository of the United States.
CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000.
President, J. D. NUTTMAN. | Cashier, W. B. FISHER.
DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL HANNA, J. D. NUTTMAN,
JOHN ORFF, [illegible]
FRED WINDLINGER, [illegible]
JOHN BROWN, [illegible]
A. D. BRANDRIFF.
This Bank tenders its services in making Collections on all accessible points. Collections will meet with prompt attention and returns made by draft on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL .... $250,000.
This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence Business in its Banking Office,
154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.
[illegible], President.
[illegible], Vice Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, paid in .... $500,000.
[illegible]
E. E. BRAINERD, Vice-Pres't.
[illegible], Cashier.

Educational.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS
Is prepared to receive a few additional pupils between the ages of 12 and 15, to be educated with her own at Idlewild. The school year will begin September 15. Address Moodna, Orange Co., N. Y.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Twenty teachers, superb buildings, thorough course of study. [illegible] Send to President for a catalogue.
M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The Fall Term in this institution will open for Boarding and Day Scholars on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next. The number of boarders being limited, it is important that application for rooms be made early. For Circulars and any information address the undersigned. E. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, July 13th, 1864.

Medicinal.

DR. LUDLUM'S
SPECIFIC.

This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and is unrivalled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women.

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This remedy is perfect and requires no injections, which are calculated to destroy and deaden the diseased organs, but removes the poison from the system, creating buoyancy and health.

It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.
Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00.
Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price.
For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK
Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, authorized agents.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE-ST.,
NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of fine-sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Buff Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—all working sewed and the very best quality of goods.

VINELAND LANDS.
To all Wanting Farms.
Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad, rich soil which produces large crops, which can now be seen growing. Ten, twenty and fifty acre tracts, at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufactories and others. Churches, schools and good society.
It is now the most Improving Place East or West.
HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING.
The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland, New Jersey.
FROM REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.
"It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies."

TRINITY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,
CONTAINING ALL THE
Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, &c.,
Used in Trinity Church, New York, and its three Chapels.
BY EDWARD HODGES, MUS. DOC.
Of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, England. With valuable additions by the editor, S. PARKMAN TUCKERMAN, Mus. Doc., Organist and Director of Music in St. Paul's Church, Boston.
Price in Cloth Binding, $2.75; Boards, $2.50.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington street, Boston.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, July 28, 1864.
All persons whose property has been sold, [illegible] State street; sat to Indiana avenue, may redeem the same upon payment at the office at any time before
August First,
Of the face of the Certificates with damages at one per cent. per month from the day of sale.
Certificates not paid up, or redeemed by August 1st, 1864, will be sold at
Public Sale at my Office at 12 o'clock M. August 2d, 1864,
To the highest and best bidder of not less than the amount aforesaid for cash.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S
GENUINE
LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.
It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health.
"LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1858.
With regard to the connection of the firm supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THE BOTTLE ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO."
GARDNER G. YVELIN,
217 Fulton street, New York,
Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for their page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage.
Address
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
63 Liberty street, New York.

BOARDING AND SALE STABLE FOR SALE.
A Good Chance to Make Money.
On account of the bad health of the proprietor, the Reverse Sale and Boarding Stable, [illegible] will be disposed of to the right man on reasonable terms. This is the most commodious stable in the city, with room for twenty-five horses. Office, bedroom, hay loft, wash rack, &c.
AN EXCELLENT LIVERY BUSINESS COULD BE DONE.

$165.00.—I wish to purchase immediately from 150 to 1,500 first class Artillery Horses. [illegible]

TO TINNERS.—Names, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 30th day of July, 1864.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.
2. HEAD letters with the writer's Post Office and State, county and street, and sign them plainly with full name, and request the answer to be directed accordingly.
3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."
4. PLACE the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.
N. B. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Initials.

[illegible]

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 7 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m., and on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Some Words on War and Peace.

[Mr. Greeley's article in the Independent, July 28.]

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax, that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (ex-U. S. Senators,) Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie via Bermuda, on important business; and all of these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto,) were soon quartered at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and the neighboring States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to re-union. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations, I received a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself, and others desired to visit Washington "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War."

As I saw no reason why the opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such they were (and it is stated that Mr. Clay aforesaid is preparing or is to prepare an important letter to the Chicago Convention), I wrote the President urging him to invite the rebel gentlemen aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or the other, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that I should proceed to Niagara, and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply, and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employ of their Government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specified powers I required, but would get them, if permitted, and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was duly informed that Major Hay, the President's private Secretary would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay after mutual introductions, handed Prof. Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer, thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive a response to the President's proffer, should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations. Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Sanders remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering place of St. Catharine's, and are still in receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

I heartily approve the President's basis of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but asked the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what could they have proffered that would not have strengthened the upholders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore amity, tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

To men who know the population of Paris, and the hard lives tens of thousands lead, the lines of palaces that have been pushed through the poor quarters on the south side of the Seine are monstrous heaps of wickedness. The workmen who raise them look upon them in dismay. The poor people on the sites of whose houses they are built shift their humble household gods farther out of the wicked city, and wonder when the powers that rear these palaces will think of them and their little ones.

A runaway minister of the Bey of Tunis has arrived at Paris, amply provided with means. He has taken a sumptuous residence, and his harem is expected to rejoin him very shortly.

The following amusing idea of a natural and the easiest development of youth, and the progress of their emancipation from parental restraint, is taken from a late essay in a London journal:

"Perhaps the most reasonable scheme is something like this: First, a stage of minute and intensely centralized despotism, until the subjects have got over the sixth or seventh year of life. Then a monarchy, still absolute, but with a diminution of its centralization and extension of the sphere of self-government; epigrams to be taken and in moderation. After fifteen or sixteen, the monarchy becomes limited, until finally the society becomes republican, and the authority assumes the dignified character of guide, philosopher and friend. Of course, the parental sovereignty is lodged in the hands of two rulers, who may be compared to the Tycoon and the Mikado—the one attending chiefly to temporal, the other to religious, affairs.

Edmond About, in his late work on "Progress," divides the French elements of character into these two—the churchwarden element and the cafe element. The former is the work of the church and the priests, the latter is fond of pleasure, war and glory, opposes the Government and hates the priests.

Dr. Mayall, an American, is the most celebrated photographer in London, having been a resident there and a practitioner of the art for many years. He is now publishing "Imperials" of the Prince of Wales and the most eminent personages in the country.

Edmond Texier has recently warned the French, in an article in the *Siecle*, that they have now formidable rivals across the Channel in art manufacture.

The French are turning zoology to a practical account. They are deep in silkworm culture, leech-culture, ostri culture, api-culture, crustacea culture and coralli culture.

Mitchell, Buckland, Lowe and Ashworth are in the van of those who are trying to teach the English nation practical zoology.

Dr. Madden thinks the momentum of the blood is owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on the skin.

Spain, with all her apparent prosperity, is in a necessitous condition, and wants money badly.

Large amounts of specie continue to be sent from England to the East. Most of it never returns.

The *British Annual Register* has been regularly published for one hundred years.

Garrick's famous villa at Hampton has recently been purchased by a rich London tailor for $54,000.

A late number of the London *Review* has the following amusing criticism on the French, in regard to a certain particular: "The French, since the Revolution, are a polite, but are not essentially a chivalrous nation. They look upon women, not with the exaggerated homage of the American, nor with the inbred reverence of an Englishman, but with the gallantry of a nation that adore without respecting beauty. A lady represents to a Frenchman gaiety, pleasure, elegance—in fact, the luxuries and the perfume of life. With all a Frenchman's finished ease in talking to a woman, there is always something intensely disagreeable at the bottom of his tone and in the inmost recesses of his eye. The truth is, that the French, with all their idealism, mix materialism in still larger quantities."

The following inscription is said to have been found among the ruins of Melrose Abbey, and is the subject of much literary discussion:

The earth goeth on the earth,
Glistening like gold;
The earth goes to the earth
Sooner than it wold;
The earth builds on the earth
Castles and towers;
The earth says to the earth
All shall be ours

Col. Lucien Greathouse, 48th Illinois Regiment.

We are again saddened by the news from Atlanta, Ga., announcing the death in battle of the above named officer. He fell in the same fight of Friday, the 22d July, which lost us Gen. McPherson, and so many brave companions in arms.

The least tribute we can pay such as he who has sealed with his life unutterable devotion to the cause of his country, is to trace in brief, his young though enduring history. His family are Kentuckians, though of late years, most of them, himself among the number, residents of Illinois. As a youth, Col. Greathouse was noted for his kindly affections towards his brothers and sisters, his generosity and forgetfulness of self, whenever he could befriend, and a persistent effort under difficulties, to thoroughly educate himself for the duties and responsibilities of manhood.

At sixteen years of age he graduated at the University of Bloomington, Indiana, the first of his class. When the war broke out he quit the study of law and entered a company from Fayette county, Ills., as a private for three months—and soon after his time expired we find him Captain of the initial company of the 48th Illinois, I. N. Haynie, commanding.

At Fort Donelson he was first baptized in battle, where the regiment and his company lost many in killed and wounded. Afterward at Shiloh his gallantry was conspicuous, as he stood at the front with his company, and when the rebels were making a charge directly upon the brigade to which he was attached, his shout of "stand firm," will never be forgotten by those of his company who survive the war. At Vicksburg, again at Chickamauga, and in the weary march to the relief of Knoxville we find our hero Major, then Lieutenant Colonel; and when the regiment, reduced to one-third its original number, re-enlisted for three years more, young Greathouse is feted at Centralia, Illinois, by the citizens and Governor, made the recipient of a splendid sword as a testimonial of his worth by his regiment, and again departs to join Gen. Sherman as colonel of the 48th, recruited to eight hundred strong.

In the assault on Kenesaw he was struck on the head by a piece of shell, which stunned him for several hours, but spoken of by him in a letter to the writer as "a miss."

Alas, for our gallant brother: at the very time when life is most promising—he was but twenty-two—at the very gates of a rebel city, in the heart of a rebel state, he laid down his life for his country amid the din of that thunder which he but truly said was "God's answer to man's disposal of human events." What more shall be said? Another and another of our beautiful and brave are falling on the battle fields of the South for the great principle of human freedom, and too little will posterity appreciate the sacrifice and the bereavement. B.

Medicinal.

DR. WRIGHT'S
Rejuvenating Elixir!
Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phoenix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.
This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.
One bottle will cure general Debility.
A few doses cures Hysterics in females.
One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.
From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses restores the appetite.
A few doses cures the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses brings the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing.
The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.
Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.
All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED.
FEMALE REGULATOR,
AND
HEALTH PRESERVER.
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, except when forbidden by directions.
All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.
Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
C. A. COOK,
CHICAGO,
General Agent for the State of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty st., New York.
Sold Wholesale in Chicago by
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, H. D. BARNES & CO., SMITH & DWYER, [illegible], J. BORNHELD, [illegible]
And at retail, by all Druggists in the city and throughout the country.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between Joseph Populorum and Paul Populorum, [illegible] POPULORUM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, July 27th, 1864.
PAUL POPULORUM,
JO. POPULORUM.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.
[illegible] METCALF & CO.,
NO. 101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S
COLUMN
FOR THE
CHEROKEE MEDICINES,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

M C E D I C O I N E S
C H E R O K E E

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in Females), where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

CHEROKEE CURE—an unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, despair not! the Cherokee Cure will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR or Essence of Life! Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.
A few doses cures Hysterics in Females.
One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.
A few doses restores the organs of generation.
From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.
A few doses cure the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn down and despairing.

THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, [illegible] Palpitation of the Heart, [illegible] Impotence, [illegible]

CHEROKEE PILLS! Sugar Coated Female Regulator, Health Preserver, Certain and Safe. For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, [illegible], by removing the irregularity they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines:
Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain, a splendid and powerful escape from the misery and pain, [illegible]

The Cherokee Medicines [illegible]

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES (except the Cherokee Pills, which are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price to any part of the world, [illegible]

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these; [illegible] Ask for the Cherokee Medicines, [illegible] take no others.

If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us, and we will send them to you by Express. [illegible]

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly and freely answer their letters, and give our advice as regards each case.

Patients at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to call on us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, county, State, and name of writer, plain, and enclose postage stamp for reply.

We will send, free, to every reader of this paper our sixty-two page pamphlet free.

Address all letters and orders to
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty st., New York.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, who will supply druggists at our card prices.

NOTICE.—To the heirs and legal representatives of [illegible] County, Illinois. [illegible]

To Contractors.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
ROOM No. 11, GARRETT BLOCK, STATE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 26th, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on [illegible] August, 1864, for furnishing the United States with the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in this city, viz:

[illegible] barrels PORK, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. [illegible] North Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO., July [illegible], 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, August [illegible], 1864, for furnishing Fresh Beef to the troops in the field and at posts and camps in the Department of the Missouri and Arkansas, [illegible]

[illegible]

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

[illegible]

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Bids must be made in duplicate, to be addressed to Colonel T. J. HAINES, A. D. C. and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

T. J. HAINES,
Colonel A. D. C., and Chief Commissary.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

RULES AND REGULATIONS under which Commutation Tickets are issued by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company [illegible]

[illegible]

SAM'L POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS
On and after July 1st,
Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

[illegible]

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Tickets procured only at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Chicago.

[illegible]

ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Supt.
Chicago, June 24th, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, [illegible]

[illegible]

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible] CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.
NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
30 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

THE CITY.

Representative Recruits.—Mr. E. A. Benson, No. [illegible] Randolph street, and Mr. A. J. Hoagland, both exempts, have secured a representative recruit each for the war. They were mustered in on Saturday—procured at the office of Finlay & Co.

United States Courts.—These courts will not be in session after Tuesday or Wednesday next. Judge Davis, who has presided with Judge Drummond during the July term, left the city on Saturday evening, and is not expected to return until the October term.

"Lay Me Down and Save the Flag."—The last words of the brave Col. James A. Mulligan have formed the burden of a new song, set to appropriate music, and to be issued by Root & Cady on Tuesday next. The words and music are full of pathos, and will no doubt be warmly welcomed as a tribute to the memory of the departed hero.

Representative Recruits.—H. Z. Culver, and C. R. Culver, of this city, yesterday procured each a representative recruit, paid the bounty, and saw them safely sworn in to serve in Capt. Holbrook's company, 1st Board of Trade regiment. Both of these gentlemen were previously exempt. The ball is rolling slowly. How many more of our leading men will follow suit?

Excursion.—The barque Scoville took a goodly freight on a lake excursion yesterday afternoon. On account of the threatening weather at, or about the original time for starting, it was at first thought that the sail would have to be given up; but the sky again clearing, and the gathered company anxious, it was thought best to make the venture. The company were absent until about 8 o'clock, returning well pleased with the brief trip.

Acquitted.—A few days since we noticed the arrest of conductor Barrett, of the Blue Island avenue Railroad, on a charge of having assaulted two women. As an act of justice to the conductor and the railroad company, it is proper to state that Mr. Barrett was fully acquitted—several of the passengers and others having testified that the women were intoxicated, and were the assailants instead of the assailed.

A Rare Chance.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of H. Z. Culver in another column. To those requiring a home an excellent opportunity is offered. The property is situated on in one of the best neighborhoods in the West Division, and in its immediate vicinity eight or ten first class brick dwellings are in course of erection, among which is a very fine residence to be built for Gen. Mcarthur. The Van Buren street line of horse cars will run close by.

International Hotel, Niagara Falls.—We take great pleasure in recommending this house to the traveling public. We cannot speak of its merits in too flattering terms. It is kept as a hotel should be kept, and every one stopping there may be sure of receiving every attention. Among its many attractions is the splendid cornet band, which is attached to the house. The "hops" too, which are given three times a week, add much to the pleasure and interest of the guests.

Accident.—John Wayman, a son of ex-Commissioner Wayman, six years of age, was badly injured on Saturday while playing with a straw cutter in the barn of Mr. Hicks on West Lake street. His left hand was caught under the knife and all the fingers severed completely off just below the second joint. Dr. Wagner was called and dressed the wounds and the boy is now doing well.

New Music.—H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, has just published two beautiful songs, which need but to be heard to be admired. They are "There will be no Vacant Chair," by A. E. Wimmstedt, being a reply to the "Vacant Chair;" and "The Massacre of Fort Pillow," by J. E. Hayes. Mr. Higgins is adding largely to our stock of new music. His issues being generally of the first-class. A look through his stock will well repay the connoisseur.

Death of Col. Mulligan.—It is a singular fact that the death of this gallant officer completes a characteristic memorial of this war. He is the last of all officers of the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel at Lexington who has not been killed or wounded. Col. Peabody was shot twice at Lexington, and afterwards twice at Shiloh; Col. Grover was shot and killed; Lieut. Colonel H. M. Day was shot in the thigh; and Col. Robert White was shot through the body and long lay despaired of. The death of Colonel Mulligan leaves but one officer of the ranks named still living without that for which a soldier hopes.

Sudden Death.—On Saturday morning a German named Adam Eickinger, residing at No. [illegible] State Street, entered the drug store of J. Rostnfeld, No. 29 North Clark street, with a prescription which he requested to have prepared. While standing at the counter waiting to be served, he suddenly fell to the floor and before he could be reached by the clerks life was extinct. The deceased was forty-seven years of age, and for some years has been an invalid, suffering from consumption. He leaves a wife and three children. Coroner Wagner held an inquest and the jury returned as their verdict that the deceased died of sun stroke induced by physical debility.

A New Thing in Groceries.—A novel phase of "family supply" has been brought out by Mr. J. S. McIntyre, of this city, whose long experience in house moving and raising seems to have brought out a new method of raising the wind by moving a store. A large, box-like structure, 14 feet long, 6½ feet wide, 7 feet high, mounted on wheels, and internally fitted with boxes, drawers, counter and clerk, stopped in front of the Tribune office on Saturday, on its first voyage. The structure was labelled "Family Visitor" and "McIntyre & Boyce." It is intended to carry groceries around to people in the suburbs, where stores are like angels' visits. We doubt not that the enterprise will be as successful as it is novel.

Printer's Errors.—A rather interesting case was on trial before a jury on Saturday in the office of Justice Cuthbertson. S. S. Millar, Job Printer, sued A. G. Garfield for $60, being the bill for certain work recently done. The defence was that Mr. Millar had on several previous occasions counted short. Evidence was adduced to prove that on one occasion 3,000 price lists had been contracted and paid for, while only 1,340 were delivered, and that an order and payment for 5,000 cards was honored by the delivery of only 3,830. Other instances of short count were alleged, and a deduction of $15 was allowed from the bill by the jury. It was stated in evidence that when Millar was charged with short count on the last occasion, he replied that he intended they should run short, as the work had been contracted for at less than a paying price—a new method of recovering a loss.

Railroad Enterprise.—The enterprising Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company have determined to carry passengers from Chicago through to Cleveland without change of cars. The traveling community who know from experience the inconvenience of changing cars—of moving from a comfortable seat or nap to a close, crowded car, at all hours and under all circumstances, will appreciate this action of the company. The improvement dates from the 1st of August, on and after which date a through train will leave the city every morning (excepting Sunday) at 8:30, and every evening (excepting Saturday) at 8:00. The evening train will contain a superb state-room sleeping car, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. This route is the shortest and a very desirable one to Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo and all points in New York or New England States, and is largely patronized by travelers in that direction.

Death of Another Hero.—A telegraphic dispatch received in this city on Saturday from Capt F. N. Farrel of this city, Co. C, 48th Ill. Veteran Infantry, records the death of Col. Lucien Greathouse of that regiment. He was killed in the fight before Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, the 22d inst. Colonel Greathouse was probably the youngest officer of his rank in the service, being at his death only twenty-two years old. He has distinguished himself in numberless engagements, having risen rapidly from the position of private to the command of his regiment. Among other battles he won imperishable honors upon the fields of Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, relief of Knoxville, and during this, his last campaign, in the 15th army corps under Logan and McPherson.

No officer will be more regretted or was more beloved by his men, while his death will leave a blank in the hearts of a large circle of friends at home.

St. George Annual Pic-nic.—A special meeting of the St. George's Society was held on Monday evening last, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the various Committees entrusted with the arrangements for the annual pic-nic of the members and their friends, at Desplaines Grove, on Wednesday next. The reports stated that a special train, and a sufficiency of railroad cars had been retained; that foot races for male and female pedestrians, quoits, cricket, jumping in sacks, wheelbarrow contests, toxophilite exercises, "Aunt Sally, blind man's buff, &c., &c.," would constitute the old English sports to be indulged in on the occasion. The time of starting of the party was fixed at half-past eight o'clock, from the Northwestern Railway Station.

The prestige attaching to the annual Pic-nic of the St. George's Society, and the interest evoked by the resuscitation of the ancient pastimes which characterize these gatherings, we expect to see an immense attendance. A great number of tickets are announced to have been sold already.

Burglary.—The residence of J. C. Fargo, Esq., on Michigan Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was entered by burglars on Friday night. Mr. Fargo and family are out of the city and the house was without an occupant. The burglars removed a pane of glass from one of the windows and thus effected an entrance. One of the members of E. C. Long's family, living next door, discovered the opening and Mr. Long went in at once and caught the villains in the act of packing their plunder in a sheet. They had collected all the silver plate in the house, but on the approach of Mr. Long they thought of nothing but escape, and jumped from a second story window, leaving their booty behind.

An examination of the premises showed that the burglars had been using the house as their home for several days, the bed linen being dirty, and the house containing of everything in the eating and drinking line except scattering of fragments. It is a wonder that people can be so careless as to leave a residence unoccupied for several days together. The house might have been completely gutted but for this accidental discovery.

Found Dead.—The body of an unknown man was discovered early yesterday morning in a narrow passage in the rear of Haas' livery stable, on West Madison street, near Canal. He was apparently a stranger in the city, as no one could be found who knew his name or residence. He was seen during the previous afternoon and evening in a state of intoxication, and about two o'clock in the morning he was seen running through the streets evidently suffering from the tortures of delirium tremens, and crying "murder," "take them off," "Oh don't," and various other similar expressions, induced by the terrible malady under which he was laboring. From these circumstances the impression became very general that the man had been foully dealt with; but a post mortem examination showed no wounds or bruises, and developed the fact that the man died from excessive drunkenness. He was apparently about 35 years of age. Coroner Wagner held an inquest on Saturday afternoon and the jury returned a verdict as above.

Summer Clothing.—Those of our readers who want light summer clothing, to suit the present weather, will find exactly what they require at the establishment of G. T. Bolster & Co., on Randolph street, [illegible]. They have the lightest of gossamer fabrics fit for those to whom the [illegible]

THE DEATH OF COL. MULLIGAN.

Arrangements for the Funeral—Meetings of Committees, and of the Chicago Bar—Resolution:—Order of Procession—Arrival of the Body last Evening.

The death of Col. Mulligan has caused a very general—almost universal—manifestation of grief, and all classes desire to honor his memory. On Saturday the Committee of Arrangements met to canvass the details of the funeral obsequies, the members of the Chicago Bar assembled to testify their respect, and the various societies and military companies all held meetings for the same purpose.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

On Saturday morning, the Committee of Arrangements held a meeting at the Tremont House, the President, Colonel Ezra Taylor, occupied the chair. There were also present among others, Colonel Joseph H. Tucker, Chief Engineer U. P. Harris, Very Rev. Dennis Dunne, D. D., Hon. T. Hoyne, Dr. Downing, James W. Sheahan, and Ex-Alderman Prindiville.

Mr. Sheahan was elected Secretary of the meeting.

A deputation consisting of Ald J. J. O'Sullivan, Captain Hynes and Captain Lane was received from the old militia companies of which the deceased was formerly a member, and also from a number of old members of the Irish Brigade, offering to receive the body on its arrival in Chicago, and take charge of it until the day of the funeral.

Mr. Hoyne considered the idea a good one and therefore moved that it be adopted.

Ordered—That the surviving members of the Shields Guards, Montgomery Guards, Emmet Guards and former members of the 23d regiment of Illinois volunteers now in the city, and such military force as may be provided, be designated as a special guard to receive the remains of on their arrival in Chicago, to escort them to the place of deposit, and to guard the same in the intervals until the time of the funeral. Also,

Ordered—That the Committee of Management unite with the special body guard to receive the remains upon their arrival in Chicago and that they provide a band of music; and be it further

Ordered—That U. P. Harris, Esq., be appointed to provide a band of music for the reception of the remains. The motion was carried.

Mr. Prindiville said he had just seen T. B. Bryan, Esq., who had tendered to the Committee the use of Bryan Hall, as a place of deposit for the remains of the gallant Colonel. They could have undisturbed possession of the Hall until Thursday next.

Mr. Hoyne moved the passage of the following—

Ordered—That Bryan Hall be accepted as the place of deposit for the remains while in Chicago until the day of the funeral; and that the thanks of the Committee be tendered to T. B. Bryan, Esq., for his kind and characteristic offer. Carried.

Colonel Tucker thought that as the funeral services will be conducted in the church, it would be appropriate to have some oration or eulogy delivered in Bryan Hall upon the return of the cortege, though he would leave the subject for future consideration. He moved the passage of the following:

Ordered, That the remains be kept at Bryan Hall until the day fixed for the religious funeral services; that the body at that time be escorted by the body guard and Committee of Arrangements to the Church, and after the services, escorted back to Bryan Hall, from which place the funeral shall start; this arrangement to be subject to any future desire or wishes of the family. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Dunne said that the funeral services would be conducted on the morning of the funeral, probably commencing at 8 o'clock, at St. Mary's Church, and be conducted by Rev. J. McMullen, D. D. He thought that the interment would take place at Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Prindiville said that Colonels Strong and Sweet of the Veteran Reserve Corps had offered to provide a full regiment, with band, to attend the procession.

He moved that the tender of Colonels Sweet and Strong be accepted with thanks, and it further

Ordered, That Messrs. McDonnell, Dr. Downing, and Capt. Prindiville be appointed to confer with the manager of the State street Horse Railroad Company to provide cars to conduct the military escort to and from Camp Douglas. Carried.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. J. S. Quinn, J. W. Chickering, and H. Seelye, was received from a committee appointed at the meeting of members of the bar, tendering the services of the committee at the reception of the body.

It was unanimously agreed to accept the offer, and an invitation was tendered to the committee, asking them to meet and confer with the general committee of arrangements.

The following were unanimously passed:

Ordered, That all the Civil and Military Organizations, the Fire Department, the Mayor, Common Council, Schools and Colleges, be invited to unite in the general procession with music, and that all such organizations be requested to report at the earliest practicable moment to the Chief Marshal.

Ordered, That Colonel Joseph H. Tucker be appointed Chief Marshal, and that he appoint his aids.

Ordered, That Colonel J. H. Tucker, Col. Hancock, Phillip Conley and R. Prindeville, be appointed a Committee on Finance; that Mr. Prindeville be authorized to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of the funeral, and that in the absence of Col. Hancock, Col. Tucker be requested to lay the matter before the members of the Board of Trade.

The list of members of the Committee of Arrangements was then revised. It is now as follows: Col. Ezra Taylor, Colonel J. H. Tucker, Col. J. M. Loomis, Col. J. L. Hancock, Major C. E. Moore, late of the 23d Illinois Infantry, Capt. Jas. Smith, Capt. T. P. Harris, Very Reverend Dennis Dunne, D. D., Rev. T. J. Butler, D. D., Dr. Downing, Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Jas. W. Sheahan, Jos. McDonald, R. Prindeville and Philip Conley.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

A meeting of the members of the Chicago bar was held on Saturday morning in the library of the Law Institute. There were forty-six gentlemen present, and on motion of Mr Tuley, who called the meeting to order, Van H. Higgins was appointed to the chair. F. W. Adams, City Attorney, was nominated Secretary.

The Chairman and Hon. I. N. Arnold spoke in the most eulogistic terms of the deceased Colonel as a lawyer, a gentleman, a hero, a patriot and a scholar—as a man who adorned every capacity in which he was called upon to act. Mr. Arnold said he regretted exceedingly that previous to his death Colonel Mulligan had not received the star of a Brigadier General to which he was eminently entitled. That it was not so was no fault of his. He had frequently urged upon the Government the claims of Colonel Mulligan, and had their lamented friend lived, ample justice must and would have been rendered him.

Mr. Arnold concluded by moving that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to draft appropriate resolutions.

The Chairman appointed, as the Committee, Hon. I. N. Arnold, H. G. Miller, E. G. Asay, E. Anthony and M. F. Tuley.

The Committee were requested to report at 10 a. m. on Monday.

The following Committee was also appointed to confer with the Executive Committee with regard to the reception of the remains of the deceased Colonel, on their arrival in the city, and perfecting the arrangements for the proper solemnization of the funeral by the members of the bar: Hon. Van H. Higgins, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. James B. Bradwell, Messrs. Quinn, Chickering, Seeley, Miller, Asay, Adams, Hervey, Isham, Towne, Stevenson, and Hopkins.

The meeting adjourned till 10 a. m. on Monday.

EVENING MEETING.

The Committee of Management met at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, pursuant to the adjournment, Colonel E. Taylor presided.

Colonel Tucker reported that he had ascertained from a telegram received at the railroad office that the remains of Colonel Mulligan were then at Pittsburg, and would be sent on a special train, which will arrive in Chicago at a few minutes past eight o'clock this (Sunday) evening. He therefore moved that when the Committee adjourn they do so to meet again at 7 o'clock this evening, when the members of the body guard and committee appointed from the bar, with other friends, are invited to be present. Carried.

U. P. Harris reported that he had engaged the Light Guard Band to attend the escort who bear the remains from the cars to Bryan Hall.

On motion of Mr. Prindiville the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to superintend the drapery, with crape, of the hall and hearse on the morning of the funeral. Messrs. J. A. Duffy, Edward Hayden and J. J. Kearney.

Mr. P. Powers was received as a deputation from the Hibernian Benevolent Society. He reported that he was authorized, by a vote taken at a meeting of the Society held that evening, to tender the presence of the members at the funeral procession. He thought the Society would turn out about two hundred and fifty strong, with their banners and band.

Some discussion followed as to the appointment of Pall Bearers, but upon motion of Mr. Asay the election of these officers was left wholly in the hands of the Chief Marshal.

Deputations were received from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Catholic Benevolent Temperance Society, the Laboring Men's Benevolent Society, and Protective Union No. 4, and the Fenian Brotherhood, promising to attend the funeral in force.

After consultation with the Very Rev. D Dunn, D. D., Jas. W. Sheahan, Esq., stated that the funeral services would commence at 8 o'clock in the morning of the day selected for the interment—Tuesday next. The remains will be escorted from Bryan Hall to St. Mary's Church by the body guard, who will attend it back at half-past ten o'clock, by which time the religious exercises will be terminated. Then at Bryan Hall the procession will be organized and march to the depot of the Milwaukee Railroad Company, where the civic societies will leave the remains to be conducted to Calvary Cemetery by the military escort and committee of reception.

It was resolved that the committee appointed to confer with the street railway company, arrange with the M. R. R. Co. as to the number of cars required.

Mr. Sheahan moved that the following be added to the Committee of Arrangements: Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. John Wentworth, John V. Farwell, Esq., Luther Haven, Esq., John B Turner, Esq., J. S. Rumsey, Esq., J. C. Haines, Esq., W. B. Ogden, Esq., L. D. Boone, Esq., W. L. Newberry, Esq., and Wm. Sturges, Esq. Carried.

Mr. Prindiville stated that when he was appointed to solicit subscriptions, it was to defray the expenses of the funeral. He found, however, that many who would not give to that purpose, would donate to a fund for the benefit of the widow and orphans, and when he considered their situation, he thought such a fund would be very appropriate; and having mentioned it to several of the gentlemen, they had collected several donations for that purpose. Mrs. Mulligan was not only robbed of the support of her husband, but her brother who would have greatly assisted her, has been also slain. He considered that the members could almost subscribe enough to defray the expenses of the funeral, and allow the whole benefit of the fund to go to the bereaved.

Judge Higgins approved of the idea, and considered the most appropriate way of disbursing the fund would be to purchase a house and lot for Mrs. Mulligan, which she could ever call her own while her pension would be a certain if small means of support. He could guarantee to collect $1,000 to that end, or would make a bona fide donation.

Hon. Thos. Hoyne said he would give $100 to the fund for Mrs. Mulligan and her children. [Applause.]

Hon. Judge Higgins made a similar donation.

Mr. Prindiville reported the following subscriptions to the fund:

Bishop Duggan, $100; Potter Palmer, $100; M. W. O'Brien, $100; R. Prindiville $100; Joseph McDonnell $100; P. Conley, $100; Dr. Dunne, $100; J. F. H. Grannis, $100; S. Sturges' Sons, $200; Bowen Brothers, $100; Gage & Drake, $100; Hon. Thomas Hoyne, $100; Judge Higgins, $100; Walsh & Hutchinson, $100; Dr. Butler, $100; James Boyd, $100.

Several gentlemen have subscribed small sums, understanding that it was to defray the expenses of the funeral. It is hoped that when these gentlemen know the real object of the donation they will increase their subscriptions. On this account they are not now published.

J. W. Sheahan, on behalf of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft resolutions of respect, returned the following:

Whereas, The citizens of Chicago have heard with profound regret of the death of James A. Mulligan, Colonel of the 23d regiment of Illinois volunteers, the regiment so well known as the "Irish Brigade," are desirous of testifying in some public manner, their high appreciation of his many noble qualities while living, and their respect for his memory, therefore

Resolved, That this meeting deplores the sad calamity which has fallen upon Chicago, in the loss of one of her most gifted sons, which has fallen upon Illinois in the loss of one of her ablest citizens, and which has fallen upon the country in the loss of one of her bravest and most patriotic soldiers.

Resolved, That in the manner in which he met his death at the head of his column, leading his men towards the enemy, we recognize the promptings of that patriotic and brave spirit which taught others by his example as well as by precept, that it was the duty of every man to [illegible]

[illegible] and which made him always a worthy example to his men and fellow-officers.

Resolved, That the brilliancy of his military career, which has given to his name an imperishable fame, has not outshone our recollection of his many personal qualities, but we, his fellow citizens, companions and friends, mourn not only the loss of a hero, but also mourn the loss of a valued friend, an honorable, upright citizen, an eloquent orator, an accomplished scholar, a sacrificing patriot.

Resolved, That to the afflicted mother, who has given her husband and her gallant son to her country, we tender our warmest sympathies in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That to the broken-hearted widow of the gallant Mulligan we offer our tenderest consolation. She has shown, by her devotion to her husband through the campaign, a sacrificing spirit worthy of the patriot she loved, and worthy of all that devotion that such a gallant soldier and noble-hearted man bestowed upon her. We pray her permission to mingle our tears with hers over the tomb that will enshrine her husband and brother—Chicago's children, their country's fallen braves.

Resolved, That we will attend the reception of his remains on their arrival in this city, and we will attend the funeral at such time as may be designated.

The following telegram was received by Col J. H. Tucker, from a friend in Virginia, and read to the meeting:

Wheeling, Va., July 30.

The remains of the soldier and patriot, Col. Mulligan, arrived here, and were met by the Governor, Mayor, military and citizens, and escorted to the State House, where they are in state. A special train will take them through, and arrive in Chicago at 8:30 p. m. to-morrow (Sunday). They go via the Fort Wayne and Chicago road, accompanied by his noble wife, who went in person one hundred miles in a carriage for the remains.

J. B. Ford.

Colonel Tucker announced that the following is the order of the procession so far as is yet determined upon. Many other societies will participate who have not yet given notice.

Military Escort, composed of detachments of the 8th and 15th V. R. C.
Clergy.
Body Guard. Pall Bearers. Hearse. Pall Bearers. Body Guard.
Family in Carriages.
Committee of Arrangements.
Governor Yates and other State Officers.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Judges of the Courts.
Members of the Bar.
Mayor and Common Council.
Other City Officers.
Fire Department.
Hibernian Benevolent Society, with Alderman D. Walsh as Marshal.
St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Catholic Benevolent Temperance Society, with J. Eden as Marshal.
Laboring Men's Benevolent and Protective Union, No. 4.
Fenian Brotherhood, with Major Scanlan in command.

Let there be a full attendance at the meeting to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY.

Last evening about half-past eight o'clock the remains of the lamented Colonel arrived in this city via the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Mulligan and servant, Captain Gleason, Lieutenant Russell and other members of his late staff. The sad cortege was received at the depot by the committee of arrangements, headed by the Light Guard Band, the Body Guard selected from the old military companies, a company of the Fenian Brotherhood and a large number of citizens. An immense crowd had assembled in the vicinity of the depot long before the hour of arrival, crowding every available standing point and manifesting an interest only second to that displayed by the death of Mulligan's great leader—Douglas. As the body entered the city the Court House bell pealed forth its solemn dirge of commiseration for the dead. The procession was headed by the Band, playing a suitable dirge as the cortege pursued its mournful march to Bryan Hall, where the body was conveyed to the lower hall and handed over to the care of the undertaker, who will transfer it to a suitable metallic coffin. The pall bearers were Hon. T. Hoyne, Colonel Hancock, Colonel Loomis, Colonel Marsh, ex-Alderman Prindiville, T. S. Quinn, Esq., and E. P. Towne, Esq.

Early this morning the remains will be laid in state in upper Bryan Hall, which is appropriately draped with crape. On the galleries are inscribed two of the most celebrated speeches ever uttered by man. The first, fronting the platform, is Mulligan's noted reply to Price when he demanded his surrender at Lexington, "If you want us come and take us," while over the entrance is written the imperishable sentence, "Lay me down and save the flag." The coffin will be on a raised dais in the centre of the hall, which will be open to the public after 9 o'clock this morning. Earlier than that hour none but the bereaved family will be admitted.

It has been suggested by a lady in this city, that as the gentlemen admirers of the departed hero, intend to present the bereaved widow with a house and lot, it would be an appropriate tribute of respect from the ladies, if they would furnish it. The idea is an excellent one, and we suggest that a meeting of the ladies be held, say at the Tremont House, on Tuesday or Wednesday to take the matter into consideration.

AMUSEMENTS.

Museum—"The Duke's Motto" has been performed through the week to crowded houses. It is well worthy of the patronage bestowed on it, being an excellent piece, and very well put on the stage. The piece will be continued till further notice, which from appearances will be some time deferred.

McVicker's—Fair houses have greeted William Warren and coadjutors at McVicker's theatre during his stay in this city. His benefit on Friday evening was a complete success. A great improvement has recently been made in the stock company and appointments of this theater, and it now ranks high among its compeers East and West.

Varieties.—The Varieties has been well patronized during the week. The company there is a very talented one, and gives unbounded satisfaction.

Freedmen's Aid Commission.

The aggregate disbursements of this Commission for the six months ending June 30th have been upwards of $21,000. Rev. Chas. Hill Roe, D. D., of Belvidere, has lately entered upon his duties as General Field Superintendent. The Superintendent of Schools, Miss Amanda H. Gost, has just returned South, after reporting in person the satisfactory results of the first three months' labors. She brought personal and official communications from Maj. Gen. Banks, addressed to the Commission, and spoke in the highest terms of the working of the industrial and educational system of the Department of the Gulf.

A special agent of the Commission, in charge of nine tons of hospital and other supplies, is distributing them at points on the river below Vicksburg, having supplied in passing Cairo and Columbus, Ky. Requisitions for supplies and urgent calls for teachers are almost daily received. The Commission have just issued the first number of a neat octavo monthly entitled the "The Freedmen's Bulletin," largely filled with extracts from the correspondence of teachers and agents in the field. Sample copies can be had upon application to Rev. J. R. Shepherd, P. O. box 4,437.

The annual report is passing through the press, and will be sent free, also, upon application as above.

The leading citizens of Detroit, with the cooperation of prominent gentlemen from other parts of the State, have just organized the Michigan Freedmen's Aid Commission, auxiliary to the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission. The venerable Dr. Duffield, a member of the Board of Directors of the parent society, is the President of the new auxiliary.

A Convention of delegates, representing seven Western organizations laboring for the relief of the Freedmen, was held at Indianapolis, on the 19th and 20th inst., and its deliberations were full of spirit. A committee was appointed to proceed at once to Washington for conference with the Government upon certain specified points, and steps were taken to call at an early day, a National Convention of all organizations in the interest of Freedmen, for consultation upon the best method of unifying plans and consolidating agencies. The American people are not indifferent to the welfare of the emancipated slave. The principal office of the Northwestern Commission is at 66 Washington street, John V. Farwell, Treasurer.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Second Ward Lincoln and Oglesby Club.—All the officers, and all friendly to sustaining the organization, are requested to meet at Peter Shimp's office, No. 92 Monroe street, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp, as business of importance will be presented. By order of the Committee.

Janesville and Madison.—We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column of an excursion to Janesville and Madison, Wisconsin.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street. Box 5563. jy24-z633-1m

The Best Tonic in the World.
HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.
HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS CURES DYSPEPSIA WEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY.
PURELY VEGETABLE
Not bitter and unpleasant to the taste, but the most palatable ever offered. Particularly to the Southern market.
Circulars sent to any address,
Geo. C. Hubbel & Co., Proprietors, New York.
FOR SALE BY
Burnham & Van Schaack, Wylie & Edwards and Druggists & Grocers generally.
july1-m816-13t-f, m, & w

Attend to it in Time.—That is, never allow Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Affection of the Bowels to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting complaints of the character mentioned, at this season of the year, the system is often so readily reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. Bear in mind, therefore that Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam will be found in all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, a prompt, safe and certain curative, and the reputation it has maintained throughout the country for over a quarter of a century, is such an endorsement of its character, as should lead the afflicted to give it a trial at once. Sold by Druggists everywhere. aug1-o50-3t-m w & sat

A Down Town Merchant having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. aug1-o51-1w m,w&f

Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, is now located at 93 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, specialist in the treatment of infectious venereal diseases, and all chronic and blood diseases.

Dr. James practised fifteen years in New Orleans, and the last three years in Chicago, in the treatment of private diseases. Dr. James is the only specialist now practicing in the United States in the treatment of diseases of the genital or sexual organs that has testimonials eulogistic of his professional skill from Professors of medical colleges and hospitals, and from the press. These testimonials are not bogus, nor do they come from a foreign country, but from the United States. The parties are still living, and can be referred to at any time. Dr. James, within the last fifteen years, has treated more diseases successfully of a contagious venereal character than any other physician in the United States. Dr. James is responsible and reliable. To those still skeptical Dr. James will refer to his neighbors. Were it not for the delicacy of the subject, Dr. James could refer to numerous persons he has successfully treated.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 93 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, up stairs.

Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Ten separate rooms. [illegible]

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE 22d.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

Two Miles East of Atlanta, July 23, 1864.

Morning showed that the rebels had withdrawn from the main line of fortifications at which they had first brought us to a halt, about two and a half miles from Atlanta, and had retired to another, which was about a mile and a half nearer the city. This they had done all along the line from the extreme right of General Thomas to the left of Gen. McPherson, shortening their front, of course and enabling us to shorten our own. As developed by the subsequent startling movements and events of the day, their reason for this move was obvious, and was the dictate of a daring and resolute mind, such as now appears to be at the head of the rebel armies, and drew us on after them into a pursuit which came near proving unfortunate. It seems to me to have been simply this: They designed, by thus shortening their lines and relieving some portions of their army from their left, to push the relieved corps rapidly and desperately against our left wing early in the forenoon, before our marching column had come in proximity to the rebel works, and were deployed and had thrown up defenses. They could rely on our following them up closely as soon as we discovered they had fallen back; and, even if we did so with the men fully deployed in line of battle, they hoped to strike us before any works could be put in our front to break the assault.

That this was their design appears from the testimony of a rebel Colonel who was captured in the assault, and said that the orders delivered to them were to assault our lines early in the morning. Fortunately for us, certain delays which took place in their march, postponed the attack till nearly eleven o'clock, at which time our men had moved forward so as to come in sight of the new rebel works, had deployed and partially, and in some places wholly, completed their intrenchments.

THE POSITION.

The Army of the Tennessee advanced along the main Decatur Road in a direction nearly west and parallel to the railroad, with the 16th Corps on the right next to the 23d, the 15th on both sides of the railroad, and the 17th south of it, its extreme left being about two miles below it. The 23d moved along a branch of the Bucktown Road, which enters Atlanta in a southwest direction, and in consequence of the convergence of these two roads the 16th Corps was early crowded out and thrown in reserve, in which position it was when the assault took place. The 4th Corps moved nearly parallel with the 23d, but no portion of the assault was directed against it.

ASSAULT ON THE EXTREME LEFT.

The rebel force which struck this portion of the line was the corps commanded by Hardee, and evidently expected to find in opposition only a thin line, if it did not count on having gone so far around as to come in below. I am inclined to the latter opinion. About eleven o'clock they debouched from the woods into an open field, in which a good part of the works of the 17th Corps were constructed, along a ridge called Leggett's Bald Knob, and rushed upon us with the utmost fierceness, according to their usual manner. The 3d Division, General Leggett, was on the left of the corps, and that commanded by General Giles A. Smith, occupied the right, holding, as I have said, the general position of three sides of a hollow square, though, of course, there were many deviations and breaks from so exact a figure. The men received the onset with steadiness, delivering their fire with all possible rapidity; but the overpowering numbers of the enemy, massed, as usual, in many lines, bore down all opposition at first; and breaking over the works, they drove our men back, some many rods and some less, and appeared likely to crush and scatter them in hopeless confusion and ruin, despite the obstinate valor of the troops and their almost superhuman efforts. The prospect was gloomy indeed, and dismay sat upon every countenance save those of the brave men who contended in the ranks now, if ever, for the very existence of the Army of the Tennessee. If they were utterly broken and scattered, then there was little hope for the rest of the gallant army, flanked as it would be, and right well did they know it.

In the rear fifteen hundred or two thousand ponderous supply-wagons and ambulances were greatly endangered and came streaming back in rear of the 15th corps (which till then was a safe refuge), and extended over far along behind the 23d, crowding and jamming in the narrow roads, in the woods, in the greatest confusion and consternation. A courier arrived at Corps Headquarters in hot haste summoning every man who had a gun or could get one, to mount his horse and come to the fight. Every one bestirred himself; the escort and the Provost-Guard saddled, mounted and were off to the scene of peril, and did such service as they were able.

It was an evil hour for the 17th corps, and they were rapidly approaching that point where the endurance of the bravest had reached its limit.

SUCCOR ARRIVES.

At this critical moment the 4th Division of the 16th Corps and one brigade, Col. Morrill's of the 2d (the other was at Decatur), arrived at the left wing, and stayed the tide of the rebel onset. Col. Morrill's brigade had come up a few minutes before the attack commenced, and constructed very slight works somewhat in the rear of the line of the 16th Corps; but as soon as the latter began to be pushed back, they at once leaped over their works, and together with the 4th Division which was just then arriving, rushed boldly into the open field, and met the enemy face to face. They held their ground firmly, and when the rebels at last fell back carried off their dead and wounded behind their breastworks. The 17th, thus timely reinforced, hastily threw up a slight line to rear of their old one, and held it throughout. All this was transpiring on the left of the corps. It is extremely difficult to give a connected narrative of the various turns of fortune through the whole corps, so great was the confusion and disorganization caused by the partial success of the attempt to flank them. The ground was uneven and sharply furrowed by gulleys, with bushes growing thick along the bottom of them and shreds and patches of breastworks dotted and streaked the ground in almost every direction. The terrible and confused character of the strife may be conceived when it is related that the Iowa brigade, of General Smith's division, fought successive times during the two dreadful hours of the battle, on both sides of their works. They would fire upon the rebels in front of them until they were somewhat repulsed, and by this time they would be attacked by another party, or a part of the same, in their rear, and, facing about, would pour into their antagonists a fire from the other side. I myself visited the scene of this dreadful struggle the morning afterward, and received a confirmation of the almost incredible story by seeing the rebel corpses lying plentifully about on both sides of the breastworks, mingled with those of our own men.

DEATH OF GENERAL M'PHERSON.

About noon the General rode along the front just on the left of the 17th corps, and made some inquiries as to the progress which the 16th corps was making further to the left. Not being satisfied, he rode forward to ascertain for himself. He was accompanied by only two of his staff and a portion of his escort. A fatal impulse carried him into a gap of several hundred yards between the 17th and 16th, and of which both he and his staff were entirely ignorant, and advancing to the top of a ridge, with his staff somewhat in the rear, he was suddenly confronted by a party of rebels who rose from ambush, and calling on him to halt, at the same time fired a volley which injured none but himself. A ball pierced his right breast, and severing, it is supposed, a large blood vessel above the heart, caused instant death from suffocation by the discharge of blood about the lungs. The rebels succeeded in rifling his person of a portion of the money he carried with him and his gold watch, though a valuable diamond ring was left on his finger. A party was soon formed which charged on the rebels and brought off his body. A sergeant of his escort, a mere boy, displayed great bravery in the rescue, and received a severe wound while carrying him away. The body was placed in an ambulance and slowly conveyed along the rear of the lines to the house where Gens. Sherman, Schofield and their staffs were, while the general commanding, with head reverently uncovered, took a last look at him who had been so conspicuous among his counsellors, and upon whom he had leaned as the right arm of his strength. It was a sad hour for the army of the Tennessee—sad for the whole army.

LOSSES.

It is quite impossible at this time to arrive at accurate estimates of the loss in killed, wounded and captured, because it is so early after the engagement, when there are yet many men whose wounds are not dressed and many even unsheltered by tents. Men were carried to such places as could be found, such as were safest; no distinction between divisions and brigades could be preserved in getting them into hospitals. Many of the dead were yet unburied, and some not even brought away from under the fire of the rebels, and many are missing, who may yet report themselves to their regiments. All was done for the wounded that could be, but in some hospitals the morning saw their task a little more than half completed.

The 11th Iowa, belonging to the Iowa Brigade, which fought so obstinately on both sides of their works, are reported to have lost about 200 men, killed, wounded and missing. The 64th Illinois lost 153. Still it must be remembered that these numbers may be much reduced by the appearance of missing men.

ASSAULT ON THE 15TH CORPS.

After the violence of the shock upon the 17th had passed by, and the enemy were repulsed, and a degree of quiet again restored upon the left, the enemy massed a second time for an assault upon our left, this time directing it upon the center of the 15th corps, and eventually on the left of the 23d. About 4 in the afternoon, Cheatham's corps (Hood's old corps) advanced above the railroad with great rapidity, and charged upon our line with the same impetuosity that they had on the 17th. Written words can scarcely depict the incredible audacity and the seeming total recklessness of life which characterize the rebel charges of this campaign. Here also, as in the 17th, the men had not been halted a sufficient length of time to complete perfectly their fortifications, as they had been engaged a good part of the day in feeling for the rebel position and strength. The 15th corps lay extending across the railroad, General Wood's division on the right, General M. L. Smith's in the center and on the railroad, and General Harrow's on the left. Where the line crossed the railroad there was a deep cut, which was left open and uncovered by any cross-fire, and right here was a mistake, and one which cost us much mischief. Two rebel regiments dashed right up this gorge below the range of our musketry, and passing to the rear, separated, one regiment scaling the bank to the left and the other to the right. They poured a destructive fire directly on the flanks of the regiments next the road, which, of course, threw them into confusion and caused them rapidly to fall back. Over the breastworks thus cleared, other regiments speedily rushed and, forming a solid column, charged along the inside of our works, literally rooting out our men from their trenches, thinking, no doubt, that when they had once dislodged them from their works they would make no further stand. The 2d Division, the center of the corps, had been weakened by detaching half of Colonel Martin's brigade to the assistance of the 16th on the left, and was consequently wholly dislodged from its position. Falling back a short distance into the woods, they halted, reformed and began to deliver upon the rebels, who rushed on apparently regardless of them until they reached the 1st Division, which occupied the right. This division immediately swung around its left, and poured a cross fire upon the head of the rebel column, and at the same time the 2d Division, now fully re-formed in the woods, and strengthened by the return of the detached brigade, which had come a mile at the double-quick, in a broiling sun, charged upon their flank and drove them quickly over the works in confusion. Just as the rebels, while charging along the works, had reached the 1st Division, they came out in plain view in an open field, on a ridge which confronted another about half a mile distant, on which rested the left of the 23d. Immediately four pieces of Cockrill's battery, one section of the 2d Missouri, two twenty-pounder Parrotts, and two twelve-pounder Napoleons, of Captain Froelick's battery, were put in position, and poured into the rebels a terrific enfilading fire of shells at short range. The effect was admirable. The rebels were scattered in the utmost confusion. The charge upon their flank coming about the same time, put them utterly to rout.

BATTERIES LOST AND RETAKEN.

In a terrific charge upon the 2d Regular Battery, nearly every horse was shot, and all the pieces taken for the moment. The men, however, rendered it impossible for the rebels to draw them off, by a rapid fire from the sharpshooters and charging in turn they were all retaken. Battery A, First Illinois Artillery, was at the railroad, two pieces below it and four above, and all were captured when the rebels charged over the bank upon them. The two below the railroad were retaken, but the remaining four were dragged out through a roadway and conveyed away to the rebel lines before our column could reform. Battery H, 1st Ill., commanded by Capt. De Grass, twenty pound Parrotts, were all taken and retaken. The Captain, though a mere beardless boy, clung to his guns to the last extremity, emptying the contents of his revolver upon the rebels, and only leaving them after he had assisted in spiking them with his own hand. All his horses were shot, one whole team, consisting of eight, falling in their traces, just as they had stood in line; and as the Captain looked upon the wreck and slaughter of his battery, he wept like a child. He had made the rebels pay a dear price for their brief possession, as one of the guns was bursted by being charged with three loads of canister. As soon as he returned, and could unspike the guns, he gave the rebels a parting salute, which they would, no doubt, have been most willing to omit.

CAPTURES.

The 17th corps captured three stands of colors, the 16th four; the 13th Iowa captured the colors of the 45th Alabama, the 31st Ohio brought off another, and the 39th Ohio a third.

The number of prisoners taken I should estimate at about 1,000. The 15th Corps captured two regiments entire, and the 16th and 17th captured about 450 more. Among these was Colonel Hardee, from which there straightway sprung a rumor that General Hardee was mortally wounded and had fallen into our hands, some even being prepared to say that they had seen his body in one of our hospitals, or at least, had seen those who had. A Major and several other officers were also taken.

FIGHT AT DECATUR.

While the attack was raging so furiously on the left, the rebels had dispatched a strong body of men by a wide circuit, to surprise and attempt to retake the village of Decatur. This post was held by the 62d Ohio, 35th New Jersey, and 25th Wisconsin, a brigade of the 16th Corps, and appears to have been attacked by twice its own number. Having taken the precaution to station men along the Decatur Road, to prevent reinforcements from being sent out from the main army, the rebels assailed the town with great fury and carried it. Our forces were driven entirely out into the woods, but they speedily reformed and charging in turn, dispossessed the rebels after a hard fight, in which they lost about three hundred men, and held the place against all opposition. There was some artillery employed on both sides, but how much or what sort I cannot learn. Lieut. Col. Brown, of the 63d Ohio, was mortally wounded and Adjutant Farr killed. The post could not have been considered as of any particular value to the rebels, except as a point for rendezvous for small parties to sally out upon our trains. The design of creating a diversion in our rear, no doubt formed a principal reason for the attack.

OTHER ATTACKS.

The rebels appear to have preconcerted a series of petty attacks upon our rear during the day, in order to harass and attract attention from the main business in front. A train of one hundred and twenty wagons, loaded with three days' rations for the Army of the Tennessee, was attacked near Decatur, but escaped with the loss of no more than two or three wagons. A regiment, also stationed at the bridge at Roswell, was fired upon by a force of cavalry, but repulsed them and held the bridge.

RIGHT WING.

This part of the army was extended so far around toward the west side of Atlanta that its operations could not be observed, and was so distant that even the sound of its cannon was not to be heard in presence of the uproar in our front, but signal officers report that during the engagement in the afternoon they were pouring into the devoted city a heavy fire from cannon as the smoke could be seen rising up in thick clouds. What the effect or extent of it all was, further than to extend the right of our line around as far as the Chattanooga Railroad, and beyond, I am not informed.

REBEL LOSS.

It is scarcely to be expected that any statements of the rebel loss should be accurate, but thus much it is safe to say, that the rebels lost far more than ourselves. They were the assaulting party, which always suffers the severest loss, even if the fight is made in an open field, but when the assaulted army is behind works, even slight ones, the disparity of loss is necessarily increased. I have little doubt that their losses for the day were five thousand men. Their prisoners report that Gen. Walker was killed, and that Gen Hood was mortally wounded in a charge made in the afternoon, and subsequently died. As to the former there is much doubt, but in regard to Gen. Hood, it appears to be the generally received opinion that he was killed.

AGGREGATE LOSS.

I have already stated the difficulties which prevent, at this early day, a thoroughly reliable statement of the losses, but after taking the estimates of the division surgeons and combining them, I am inclined to set down the aggregate loss on our side at about twenty-three hundred. Official figures will doubtless vary from this somewhat, as missing men will yet be brought in to diminish it, and a few killed will probably be recovered to increase it, but I believe they will not greatly depart from it.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED BEFORE ATLANTA, JULY 22, 1864.

Major General J. B. McPherson, killed.
Brig. Gen. W. Q. Gresham, leg amputated.
Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, cheek, severe.
Col. Greathouse, 48th Illinois, killed.
Col. Scott, 68th Ohio, missing.
Lieut. Col. Hedrick, 15th Iowa, severe.
Major Walker, 13th Iowa, killed.
Major Foster, 11th Iowa, severe.
Capt. Walker, A. A. G. to Gen. Force, thigh, severe.
Capt. Skees, 68th Ohio, killed.
Lieut. Col. Fry, 20th Ohio, severe.
Lieut. W. H. Hessen, A. A. G. to Gen. Leggett, severe.
Lieut. Col. Thos. Reynolds, 16th Wisconsin, severe.
Capt. Benj. Rose, 11th Iowa, killed.
Capt. G. W. Barr, 11th Iowa, killed.
Lieut. Wm. Bailey, 11th Iowa, killed.
Capt. S. H. Caldwell, 11th Iowa, killed.
Col. Abercrombie, 11th Iowa, serious.
Capt. Stoner, 64th Illinois, killed.
Lieut. Wm. Zuel, 64th Illinois, mortal.
Col. Morrill, 64th Illinois, severe.
Lieut. Yat[illegible], 66th Illinois, severe.
Lieut. Kingsbury, 64th Indiana, killed.
Lieut. Col. Brown, 63d Ohio, mortal.
Capt. Lynch, 27th Ohio, mortal.
Lieut. Col Churchill, 27th Ohio, wounded.
Col. Howard, 2d Iowa, slight.
Capt. Lane, 31st Ohio, killed.
Lieut. H. Hoover, 31st Ohio, killed.
Major Campbell, 66th Illinois, severe.
Capt Hanny, 33d Illinois, mortal.
Lieut. Gilmore, 32d Illinois, severe.
Col. Saunders, 8th Iowa, severe.
Adjt. Phillips, 32d Ohio, killed.
Lieut. Ludwig, 20th Illinois, severe.
Lieut. John Rogerson, [illegible] Illinois, dangerous.
Capt. H. King, 10th Illinois, severe.
Capt. Page, 20th Illinois, killed.
Capt. Short, 31st Illinois, severe.
Lieut. Laffle, 31st Illinois, severe.
Lieut. Cars, 31st Illinois, severe.
Lieut. Mooningham, 31st Illinois, wounded and missing.
Col. Pearson, 31st Illinois, sunstruck.
Lieut. Speer, 78th Ohio, severe.
Capt. Gillespie, 78th Ohio, missing.
Capt. McCarty, 78th Ohio, missing.
Lieut. Arnold, 78th Ohio, mortal.
Capt. Underwood, 27th Ohio, missing.
Capt. McGuire, 11th Illinois, killed.
Lieut. Roby, Battery A, 1st Illinois, killed.
Lieut. Smith, Battery A, 1st Illinois, captured.
Lieut. Munroe, 48th Illinois, killed.
Lieut Jams, 1st Iowa, severe.
Capt. Hess, 46th Ohio, killed.
Lieut. Godown, 13th Indiana, wounded and missing.
Capt. Anders, 99th Indiana, severe.
Lieut. Dickelbadger, 55th Illinois, killed.
Lieut. McMillan, 2d Ohio, arm amputated.
Adj't. Farr, 63d Ohio, killed.
Capt. Wutlich, 78th Ohio, killed.
Capt. Schultz, 37th Ohio, missing.
Capt. Bell, 54th Ohio, killed.
Lieut. Percival, 127th Illinois severe.
Lieut. Lamb, 11th Illinois, killed.
Lieut. Ahlers, 47th Ohio, arm amputated.
Lieut. Col. Wallace, 47th Ohio, missing.
Capt. Pugh, 47th Ohio, missing.

The Draft—The Way to Prevent It.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It the city of Chicago, with all her professions of patriotism, suffers a draft under the present call, she will let her fair fame rust. A draft, and for a single regiment! Only thirty five days remain in which to prevent the draft, and preserve her glorious name untarnished. Let not a day be lost. Remember

"One sad lost stain for aye
A name that else were bright."

How easy to prevent it! Let every Ward call a meeting, and appoint committees and sub-committees to collect funds. Let every man be called upon, for every one is interested, and let all give as much as they can, if even the mite of a dollar. Then ascertain each Ward's quota, and let each Ward look to its honor. Let the main committee then open rendezvous, where men can be recruited and enlisted, if they need it. Doing this at once, and energetically, Chicago's quota could be filled in two weeks. [illegible] exactly what the whole amount; offer $300 bounty, and if any money is left over, give it to the Soldiers' Aid Society.

Again: Get permission from Washington to form our quota into a regiment—another Chicago regiment—with permission also for the committee of the city Council to select the officers for the same—giving preference to such veterans as possible to find qualified by military and general knowledge.

Is there public spirit and patriotism enough in Chicago to carry out such a plan? C. S. W.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[Telegraphed Exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

Albany, Saturday Evening, July 30, 1864.

The Cattle market closes heavy and prices are lower than yesterday at the opening. The demand for good to extra Beeves was brisk, while ordinary and common stock was wholly neglected to-day. What remained of the best were sold and several head of inferior changed hands, buyers generally making their own terms. The decline on the best grades is ½c per lb, and on inferior at least ½c, some think 1½c. Altogether about 1,000 have been taken for the Eastern markets. The New Yorkers bought much less than usual, being deterred by the large receipts. The depression among them was somewhat increased too by the failure of a prominent N. Y. cattle broker. Total receipts for the week, [illegible], not much more than half of which have been sold. Prices ranged from [illegible], but no sales to-day above 9c. Sheep, too, have sustained a heavy fall, say [illegible] per lb, and neglected at that. The highest offer for the best extra is only [illegible]. Hogs are without change, but there are less coming in and the demand has fallen off. Small sales at [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible]; shipped to New York, 3,380.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Saturday, July 30.

Tobacco—Steady and quiet. [illegible]

Flour—Firm. Sales of between 300 and [illegible] brls XX at $10.25.

Grain—Wheat, no change from the decline of yesterday. Sales of Illinois extra choice at [illegible]. Corn—buyers standing off. Sales of [illegible] sacks yellow at $1.45. Oats without spirit. [illegible]

Whisky—Holders are asking an advance, with no sales.

Provisions—Sales of [illegible] clear sides at [illegible]; 114 kegs prime kettle lard at 19c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Saturday Evening, July 30.

Flour—Dull and drooping. Sales at $9.25 for spring extras.

Grain—Wheat opened better, but closed dull. Sales at Smith's Elevator of 9,500 bu at [illegible]; on 'Change, [illegible] bu at $2.14½, closing at $2.14. Oats dull and inactive. Corn, ditto.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Saturday, July 30.

Flour—Nominal, with sales of [illegible] brls extra at [illegible] and 1,000 brls at $9.75.

Grain—New made wheat in good demand and prices firmer. Red is quoted at $2.20 and White at [illegible]. Corn—market firm and in good demand, with sales of 4,000 bu. shelled at $1.59 in the elevator, and 5,000 bu. at [illegible]; ears are worth [illegible]. Oats firm at [illegible]. Rye dull at $1.45.

Whisky—Sales of 1,500 brls at [illegible] and [illegible] brls at $1.75. Market firm.

Groceries—Market dull and demand light. Coffee is quoted at [illegible], sugar at [illegible], refined [illegible]; New Orleans molasses at [illegible].

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Detroit, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

Up—Props. Richmond, Racine; Barks Buffalo, Pride, America; Schrs. Merrick, York State, Cloud, Reciprocity, Comet, Cascade.

Down—Props. Badger, Idaho; Schrs. Jupiter, Holt, Emma Williams.

Wind—West.

Detroit, July 31st, 1864.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Up—Prop. Plymouth; barks Fleece, Standard.

Down—Prop. Oneida; bark Breeze; schrs Algerine, Culver, Bronson.

Wind, Southwest.

New York Market.

New York, Saturday, July 30.

Cotton—is better; $1.63 for middling uplands.

Flour—State and western a shade firmer and very active; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands. Market closing quiet.

Whisky—Quite firm; [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Western—the latter price an extreme one. In addition, some 300 or 400 brls were sold at $1.65, with a view to influence the settlement of certain contracts.

Grain—Wheat shade firmer for prime parcels, and heavy for common. Sales at [illegible] for Chicago spring; [illegible] for Milwaukee Club; [illegible] for winter red western. Corn steady at [illegible] for new mixed western in store and afloat; [illegible] for white western, and [illegible] for western yellow. Oats in moderate request at [illegible] for western.

Groceries—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet, with Cuba at [illegible]. Molasses quiet.

Petroleum—firm. Refined in bond, [illegible].

Wool—Dull for foreign, and quiet for domestic fleece.

Provisions—Pork more active, opening lower but closing higher. [illegible] Cut meats dull and nominally lower: sales at [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Bacon sides quiet. Lard active, [illegible]. Butter firm at [illegible]. Cheese firm at [illegible].

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Saturday, July 30.

Money—Moderately active and steady.

Sterling Exchange—Dull at [illegible].

Gold—American gold more active and firmer, [illegible]. Total exports of specie to-day [illegible].

Government Stocks—Less active and easier. [illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Bridgeport, Saturday, July 30—1 p.m.

CLEARED. July 30.

Ers. Morris, LaSalle, 70,000 feet lumber, 6,500 feet lath.

ARRIVED. July 30.

Lady Franklin, Athens, 80 yds rubble stone; Conveyance, Athens, 80 yds rubble stone; H. G. Loomis, Athens, 80 yds rubble stone; [illegible]

CLEARED.—Bridgeport, Saturday, July 30. [illegible]

ARRIVED—Monte Cristo, Lasalle, [illegible] tons coal; Morning Light, Lasalle, [illegible] bu corn; Col. Mulligan, Lasalle, [illegible] tons coal; [illegible]

The New York Wool Market.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 29th.]

The market for Domestic Fleeces has been without animation during the week, yet prices have undergone no essential change, [illegible] in London and Liverpool the latter part of this month.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*5:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	8:30 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:50 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*5:30 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*5:15 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*5:30 a.m.	*5:15 p.m.
Night Express	†10:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*5:30 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*5:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*12:15 a.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*8:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.
Mail Express	†6:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†10:40 p.m.	12:35 a.m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	3:03 a.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York. via Allenton	....	....	1:55 p.m.
" N. York. via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	9:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	9:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" " "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.
" " "	*4:00 p.m.	*5:30 p.m.
" " "	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on July 27th, 1864, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. LUCIUS B. KENDALL and Miss FANNY S. LORING.

At Sandwich, Illinois, July 28th, 1864, by Rev. L. P. Crawford, Mr. CYRUS J. TERPENING and Miss JOSEPHINE BAKER.

DIED.

July 31st, of cholera infantum, ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of George and Elizabeth Chambers, aged nineteen months and ten days.

Funeral from late residence, corner of Maple and North Clark streets, to-day at 2 o'clock p.m.

In this city, on the morning of Sunday, the 31st of July, [illegible] the youngest child of [illegible] and Cora Miscoote, aged [illegible]

Funeral will take place from Mr. Miscoote's residence, No. 214 Wabash avenue, at 11 m. of to-day (Monday).

New York papers please copy.

In this city, on the 29th ult., DAVID C., son of Benjamin and Mary Barton, aged 10 months.

At her father's residence, in the town of [illegible], on the 29th inst., of typhoid fever, Miss SARAH MARGARET, daughter of Matthew and Mary E. Caldwell, aged 21 years 5 months and 2 days.

All her acquaintances will regret her departure, as she was loved by all her friends, and honored by all who knew her.

Funeral services conducted by Rev. Messrs. Hill and Phillips.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

In this city, on July 30th, WILLIAM GARRETT, infant son of Francis A. and Gertrude B. Eastman, aged 7 months.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence.—Two of Uncle Sam's Nephews, soldiers wish to correspond with as many of our Union loving young ladies as wish to do so. Object: fun and improvement [illegible] Address [illegible], Regiment Ind. Vols Infantry, via Nashville, Tenn. [illegible]

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO., Proprietors and Managers. A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements.

Last Week of the Season.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1st, and every evening during the week, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the grand romantic drama of

THE DUKE'S MOTTO; or, I am Here.

[illegible cast list]

NOW ON EXHIBITION

PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,

[illegible] Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $1 and $5. [illegible] Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ATTRACTION.

Reproduction of the Romantic Spectacle of the SEVEN SISTERS.

Engagement of J. E. McDONOUGH,

Who will have the pleasure of introducing MISS LOTTA, the California favorite, for the first time to a Chicago audience, in TAMBAHINE, appearing in five distinct characters, improvising SONGS AND DANCES of a NOVEL NATURE.

NEW AND LOCAL SCENERY BY WHYTAL.

Grand Zouave March and Drill by young ladies. Storming and Capture of Rebel Forts by the Female Zouaves.

The following artists will appear in the cast: Mr. Macauley, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Irvine, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Reed, Miss Myers. The play will end with the last great scene. THE BIRTH OF CUPID IN THE BOWER OF VENUS.

VARIETY THEATRE,

111 and 113 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers. T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of MR. TOM VANCE. The great Comic Vocalist, and Pantomimist.

Engagement of MR. LEW SIMMONS, The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.

MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL, MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING, MISS HATTIE HINKLEY, MR. PETE LEE

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8¼. [illegible]

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO JANESVILLE AND MADISON, WIS.—An Excursion to the above named places will come off under the auspices of the Desplaines Street M. E. Church, over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, on

Wednesday, the 10th of August

Tickets for the round trip, and good to return to the 14th, with the privilege of stopping off at any station, to Janesville, $1.50; to Madison, $2.00; children half-fare. They can be had at the Methodist Book Depository, 66 Washington street; the Revere House, [illegible]; of W. Ward & [illegible]; 9 Clark street; [illegible] and of the Rev. E. M. Boring, 78 West Madison street.

The cars will leave the Depot, corner of Water and Kinzie streets, at 8 o'clock A. M. aul-o47-1t-m&w-2tw

THE THIRD ANNUAL

PICNIC

OF THE

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD

On the 3d of August,

AT DESPLAINES GROVE.

Cars leave the Northwestern Depot, corner of Kinzie and West Water streets, at 8:30 a. m.

Vaas & Dean's Band has been secured for the occasion.

The Society will use every exertion to make this the most agreeable Picnic of the season.

The amusements will consist of running, jumping, cricketing, quoit and singing, dancing, ducks, jingling, swinging and a variety of old English sports.

Fun, frolic, laugh and grow fat is the order of the day.

For details see programme.

Refreshments will be furnished on the ground, by the celebrated caterers, Westlake & Bradford, at reasonable rates. jy30-n836-5t-4tsp

1864. GRAND 1864.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers

PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.:

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,000 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of music will accompany the boats. For further information apply to

F. A. HOWE, Jr. Agent, Chicago.
[illegible] DAVIS, Milwaukee.
jy5-[illegible]

Auction Sales.

FRESH STOCK OF STAPLE Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, August 3rd, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

10 Crates of WHITE CROCKERY AND HOTEL PORCELAIN AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, August 2d, at 9 o'clock, we will sell at our rooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a general assortment of the above goods, to which the attention of the trade and hotel keepers is invited. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. jy29-n[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 2nd, at 10½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms a superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of Rose Parlor Suits, Marble Top Tables, Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Ladies' Sewing Chairs, Camp Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Velvet Patent Sofas, Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, &c. Also a splendid assortment of French and Cottage Chamber Suits in rosewood, varnished, and oiled walnut and chestnut, &c., &c. Parties wishing first class goods will find it to their interest to attend the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. jy30-o39-3t

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Having associated with me in business my sons, (William and Charles S. Brown,) I will sell at public auction, at my residence, Grove Park, in Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois, three miles west of Berlin, on the road leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, 1864—(sale to commence at 10 o'clock,)

Thirty or Forty Superior Short-horn Cattle,

consisting of Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls; also Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Hogs, from the importation of the Illinois Importing Association of 1857; also a number of valuable

Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies, Of trotting stock.

Catalogues of stock will be issued in due time. Persons desirous of obtaining them can do so by addressing me at Berlin, Illinois. JAS. N. BROWN. jy13-n[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, if applied for soon, a Lot on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-third street, 70 by 180 feet. Lot on Cass street, between Van Buren and Harrison, 100 by 180 feet. Lot on Congress street, [illegible] street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue, 5? by 2?0 feet. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence, one block west of Union Park; lot 50x150. The house is 22 by 30 [illegible], all new, and water on both floors. Title unquestionable. Address with real name, Box 3677, Chicago Post Office, or call at the premises southwest corner of Lake and Paulina streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. In pursuance of the act of Congress, approved June 21st, 1864, authorizing the sale of the U. S. Marine Hospital and premises at Chicago, Illinois, situated on Michigan avenue, between Wabash street and the Chicago River, notice is hereby given that the above property will be sold at public auction, on the [illegible] day of September, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., by the Collector of the Port of Chicago, at the Custom House in that city. The terms of the sale are for ready money. Upon the receipt of the purchase money in full, the Secretary of the Treasury will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser thereof a good and sufficient deed for the premises, conveying all the right, title and interest of the United States.

In accordance with the act authorizing the sale, possession of the said Hospital and grounds will be retained until new hospital buildings to be built under the provisions of the act shall be fully completed and ready for use.

Unless a satisfactory bid shall be obtained, the sale will be postponed. WM. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. jy29 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Business and Residence Property for sale in Thos. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. SOUTH CLARK ST.—Four story business house with lot, opposite the Court House. The lessee who has a privilege of buying the property in the future, [illegible] RANDOLPH AND WABASH AVENUE—A valuable business corner. CANAL STREET—House and lot between Lake and Randolph. SOUTH WATER STREET—Property centrally located. WASHINGTON ST.—[illegible] MONROE STREET—[illegible] JACKSON STREET—several lots facing south [illegible] INDIANA STREET—Corner of Wolcott [illegible] PARK AVENUE—Two [illegible] LAKE SHORE AVENUE—A number of the choicest lots on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, Prairie and Calumet. WABASH AVENUE HOUSE AND LOT near Sixteenth [illegible] MICHIGAN AVENUE—House and lot [illegible] in all three Divisions of the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to exchange for land in the West, 1?? acres of well timbered land, with a steam saw mill thereon, in Halton county, Canada West, 15 miles north of Hamilton. For further particulars apply to FRANK CAMPBELL, 153 Indiana street, Chicago. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Rooms with board can be obtained at 62 Fourth avenue. aug1-o61-1t

BOARDING.—One furnished room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, at 61 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph street. aug1-o64-1t

BOARDING.—A gentleman can obtain a fine sleeping room in a private family only a few minutes walk from the Sherman House. Address [illegible], Chicago, Ill. aul-o[illegible]

BOARDING.—A few day boarders can be accommodated at 34 Wolcott street, near North [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board may be found at 238 [illegible] street, [illegible] A few day boarders accommodated. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The furniture and interest of a large boarding house. For particulars apply to Mrs. A. BICKFORD, 16 South Franklin street. jy31-o[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the stock, fixtures and lease of a retail grocery, well located. For particulars address P. O. Box [illegible] jy30-o[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a Grocery and Liquor Store, well located and doing a good business. Having other business is the only reason for selling. Apply at 171 Fourth avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Millers. A fine Mill, with both water and steam power; can be used separately or together; three run of 4-feet burrs; [illegible] For particulars address [illegible] KERR, Box [illegible], Princeton, Ill., or to ROBERT McDONALD, on the premises, two miles from Oquawka, Illinois. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine imported Spanish Jack, five years old, fifteen hands high, dark brown color; [illegible] For particulars address [illegible], Anderson, Madison County, Indiana. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Newspaper Establishment. A Republican Newspaper Office, enjoying a large circulation, with an exclusive advertising patronage, [illegible] located in one of the most flourishing cities in this state, now containing some [illegible] inhabitants, is offered for sale at low figures. It is the only Republican paper in the county, and has all the county printing. Inquire of [illegible] C. H. SCRIVEN, Chicago, who will exhibit copies of the paper. jy30-o[illegible]

FOR SALE—A planing and sawing mill, with other very desirable attachments, doing a most profitable business. Location as good as any in the city. Inquire at No. 7 Board of Trade. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and lease of a dry goods store, in one of the best locations in the city, established for a number of years, and doing a good business now. Address [illegible] Tribune office. No agents need apply. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and double flue Boiler, 24 feet long and [illegible] in diameter, and smoke stack, all in good order, and has been little used; will sell cheap. [illegible] For sale by HACKETT & [illegible], [illegible] South Water street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two of Pitts & Brailey's Threshing Machines, all complete and perfectly new. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO., 115 Lake street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a good full 7 octave rosewood case and full iron frame Boston made Piano Forte. Has been very little used. Can be seen at 136 West Madison street, up stairs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill. The subscriber offers for sale the valuable property in Eau Claire, Iowa, known as the "[illegible] Mills." The main building, 30 by 40 feet, four stories high, contains three run of stone, sixty horse engine, and other necessary machinery.

On same lot, and fronting the Mississippi river, is a two-story warehouse, [illegible] This property is situated in one of the best grain growing regions in the State, and commands a large local trade.

The direct railroad and water communication with Chicago and St. Louis affords [illegible] The above property will be sold low for cash, either separately or together, or may be desired, or will be exchanged for good Chicago property. Apply to DARLINGTON & CO., Davenport, Iowa. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two double flue Boilers, twenty-eight feet long, fire front, grates, smokestack and breeching, all in first-rate order. Price, $1,200. Apply to W. J. SHEPPARD, Port Byron, or SAM'L GREENALL, Boiler Maker, Rock Island. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade. The undersigned will sell his mill property, pine lands located on Muskegon Lake and River, and vessel property, as follows, to-wit:

A NEW STEAM SAW MILL, in perfect running order, capable of cutting easily from ten (10) to fifteen (15) millions feet per annum—with "gang" saws, circular and [illegible] saws, lath and picket mills, with ample docks and a boom holding three (3) millions of feet of logs, a large boarding house, barn, shops and tenement houses, and upwards of [illegible] acres of lands adjoining, beautifully located on the west end of Lake Muskegon, in the State of Michigan. Also the schooner [illegible], one half of the Schooner Oden. Also, if desired, eleven to twelve thousand acres of choice pine lands, located with great care on the Muskegon river, averaging less than one and a half miles from the river. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms as to price. And deferred payments may run on long time at seven (7) per cent interest, or the subscriber will sell a partnership interest to a practical lumberman of means and good business reputation. Address care of Post Office Drawer [illegible], Chicago, or the property may be seen at any time by a boat ride of the Propeller [illegible] to Muskegon, [illegible] S. H. WILCOX.

FOR SALE—Near Calumet, Ind., one Steam Sawmill, all in good running order, with two boilers 30 inch by 18 feet long; engine 12 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, with one upright. Heading, lath and shingle saws, all in good running order. Will also sell 400 acres of Timbered Land in the vicinity. For further particulars inquire of M. C. RICHMAN, Calumet, Ind., or J. RICHMAN, Mich. Mills, State street, Chicago. [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Immediately—1000 Agents to introduce our unrivalled new Stationery Packages. We give free to every agent who pays a [illegible] these packages a rich and costly gold [illegible] watch. [illegible] For circulars, [illegible] call on G. M. DUNN & CO., 129 and 131 South Clark street, Chicago. aug1-o[illegible]

WANTED—We want intelligent agents to sell, by subscription only, Dr. Boynton's new and important work, "English and French Neutrality, and the Anglo-French Alliance in their relations to the United States and Russia." It is a work of intense [illegible] interest, and is destined to have an immense sale. [illegible] Address J. C. VANE & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, [illegible] Chicago, Ill., or [illegible] Cincinnati, O. [illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and every town in the country, to sell a new article. Honorable and profitable. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

WANTED—Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, to make [illegible] employment, particularly adapted to their condition. Address Lock Box [illegible], P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge, and name of company and regiment discharged from. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and [illegible] by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness, [illegible] Everybody should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, [illegible] New York. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell C. B. Richardson's splendid Military Portrait of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. [illegible] the only picture that is correct that has been published. Sent by mail on receipt of $1.00 to any part of the country. Agents supplied by J. H. LANSDOWN, General Agent for the Northwest, 40 Lake street, Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pencils; [illegible] Sample mailed on receipt of 35 cents [illegible] E. B. LANDON, Agent, 65 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents. [illegible] Sent on receipt of retail price, $1.25. [illegible] Address E. B. LANDON, General Agent at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] per month! I want Agents at [illegible] to sell my [illegible] Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A valuable Farm. The Subscriber offers for sale his farm of about 160 acres, situated on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and Illinois and Michigan Canal, in Grundy County, Illinois, 2½ miles west of Chicago, and three and a half miles northeast of the city of Morris. This farm is watered by the Aux Sable Creek, a fine, living rock bottomed stream, running through the north part and by the canal on the south line. There is a large grain warehouse within one half mile from the farm, affording all facilities of shipping grain direct from the farm.

About 140 acres on the south side of the farm are good timber and the balance prairie. The farm is well adapted for both a stock and grain farm, and I will sell the farm in a body, or will divide it into two parts, giving to each an equal portion of timber and prairie.

Price—$50 per acre; one half cash, the balance on long time, on one or more mortgages, with seven per cent. interest payable annually.

For farther particulars inquire of E. J. CHAPIN, Chicago, or C. H. GOULD, Morris, Ill. NATHANIEL WHITE.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 265 acres with improvements, in Grundy county, Illinois, of which 160 acres is under fence, 150 under cultivation, 15 acres in meadow, a good orchard, frame house, barn, out houses, &c. Nine miles from the city of Morris, which is on Michigan Canal and Rock Island Railroad, for $20 per acre. Also 100 acres of unimproved land in Whiteside county, one and a half miles from Round Grove Station, on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, at $10 per acre. Inquire of REES & AYRES, [illegible] street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Farms and Suburban Homes for exchange or for sale on long credit by THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. The famous Evanston Fruit and Dairy Farm. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Grove Farm—77 acres, 14 miles from Chicago, a mile and a half from Cottage Hill Depot. Beautiful grove, orchard, &c. Good soil and rolling ground.

[illegible] acres adjoining T. B. Bryan's Summer residence, [illegible] walk to depot, and trains to and from the city. Choice suburban home.

Five and Ten acre Blocks in Cottage Hill at $250 to $1,000, and long credit to improvers.

Five acres adjoining first class (C. Milwaukee Railroad, with a number of other farms and suburban homes. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A country seat and farm for sale—one of the most beautiful places in the State of Illinois, [illegible] acres of land, with buildings of every description, in complete order, the beauties can only be appreciated by being seen. It can be reached by cars on C. B. & Q. R. R. to New Lenox, from thence 3 miles south to Lawrence's manor. For particulars address EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate office, Bryan Hall. A valuable Farm, near Marengo, McHenry county, consisting of [illegible] acres meadow, plow land and woodland. [illegible] Other desirable farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A large Farm, midway between [illegible] and Kankakee, Kankakee county, IL, containing 320 acres of highly cultivated, very rolling land, large dwelling house, barns, sheds, granaries, &c. Other farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—The second and third stores in the west store of Cobb's Block, corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] B. WHITEHOUSE & CO., 37 Lake street. [illegible]

TO RENT—A three story and basement Brick House, with all modern improvements, on Wolcott street, North Division. Apply to [illegible] Real Estate and Rent Agents, No. 2 Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

Found.

TAKEN UP—July 29, 1864, a Sorrel Mare about six years old, with a white star in the forehead [illegible] The owner can have the same by calling at the old Horse Market corner of Washington and Market streets, proving property and paying charges. MORTON, HOW & CO. [illegible]

STRAYED—From the town of Evanston on Thursday, 28th inst., six fat Cows [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid [illegible] [illegible]

STRAYED—Or stolen from [illegible] on Monday last, a heavy bay mare [illegible] Above reward will be paid [illegible] LOUIS DAHL, Cottage Grove [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Substitute. I will pay any good man $[illegible], cash in hand, [illegible] Dearborn street—Room 5. [illegible] FIELDS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Representative Recruits. The highest City Bounty paid, cash in hand. [illegible] Apply at 84 Dearborn street. FINLAY & CO. aul-o[illegible]

WANTED—Curriers. We want a few Curriers to work at finishing Calf and Upper Leather. Will pay good wages and steady employment to good workmen. [illegible] TURNER & SIDWAY, [illegible] street, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced Book-keeper or Clerk [illegible] with a good house. Has traveled [illegible] City reference. Address G. S., [illegible] Box [illegible], P. O.

WANTED—A second hand Engine for running a pump, from [illegible] horse power. Also, a second hand boiler. Address Bracerville Coal Co., Illinois, giving full description, with the price. aug1-o[illegible]

WANTED—A Lady thoroughly competent to manage a first class [illegible] and Dress and Cloak making establishment, and who has some capital to invest [illegible] Address "Box E, Alton, Ill."

WANTED—By a young man from Belfast, Ireland, [illegible] in this country, a situation as manager of a Printing or Cartier Establishment [illegible] He is perfectly acquainted with the trade in its branches, and is fully qualified to [illegible] Address "Provision Merchant," P. O. Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

WANTED—Partner with $[illegible] to engage in a splendid office, [illegible] Address "QUINCY," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Partner with from $400 to $[illegible], to take an interest in a business that has paid $[illegible] per week, to travel in Canada and the Provinces. [illegible] Address "BUTLER," Tribune office. aul-[illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Bartenders, Dry Goods and Grocery Clerks, Brakemen, &c., seeking situations should apply at 84 Dearborn street, Employment Agency. Several situations now open. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address "[illegible]" Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street. Also a situation wanted as watchman, by a young active man. Good reference given.

WANTED—A situation as clerk in a dry goods house [illegible] or drug store, [illegible] desires to learn the business. [illegible] Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A man to purchase fine rosewood Stereoscope [illegible] the largest exhibition ever offered in America. [illegible] Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A practical business man with from $[illegible] to engage in a mercantile or produce [illegible] Address "W. H.," Tribune office, for four days.

WANTED—Recruits for the [illegible] post service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties paid and the highest wages given. [illegible] corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. [illegible] W. MURPHY.

WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives on reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 5063, or applying at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. [illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Representatives at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. [illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—10 young men to join the Refreshment and [illegible] at the St. George's picnic next Wednesday. [illegible] W. D. WH[illegible]

WANTED—An active boy. [illegible] Laundry, [illegible] State street [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty laborers to work at the Chicago Gas Works, [illegible]

WANTED—Teams. Four good double teams, with dumping wagons, and twelve cart teams, with drivers, to work on [illegible] Apply at 60 South Wells Street. [illegible]

WANTED—Recruits, at the Metropolitan Block, in the basement, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, a few representative recruits. [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the patriotic citizens of Chicago that the proper way to [illegible] "W. M. & Co.," Chicago Post Office. [illegible]

WANTED—A good-sized Office. Address Post Office Box 3,3[illegible], stating where it can be seen. [illegible]

WANTED—In a private family, [illegible] pleasant location, from Sept. [illegible] Address "WANTS," P. O. Box 4709. [illegible]

WANTED—A business man with from $[illegible] to [illegible] Address "S," Box 4627, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—An Housekeeper. Wanted, by a single gentleman [illegible] Address "Frances" Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had. [illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for the forthcoming draft, or three years. [illegible] J. A. COLBY, at Howard's Hall, 142 Clark street.

WANTED—To exchange a farm of twelve hundred [illegible] Address "F. K. E.," West Branch Post Office, [illegible] North Carpenter street.

WANTED—A situation as chambermaid or nurse girl, [illegible] Address "M A L," Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent a Furnished House, suitable for a first class Boarding House, within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, [illegible] Address Post Office Box 4762, Chicago, Ill., stating where an interview can be had for one week. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent until the 1st of May next, a genteel furnished house [illegible] Address "I N S," care of [illegible] with, Esq., Chicago.

WANTED—Two girls, one to cook and one to wash. [illegible] the highest wages will be paid. [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl for a private family to do general housework [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—Good Agents to sell my new engraving [illegible] Address SAMUEL FIRE, Chicago.

WANTED—A man to re-enlist [illegible] Address Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—We want every man [illegible] Address E. P. [illegible] BATCHELOR, Kansas City, [illegible]

WANTED—Housekeeper. Wanted an American woman to take charge of a house in the country. Address [illegible] Office Box 18, Odell, Livingston County, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—At the Peoria Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Peoria, [illegible] Works, Peoria, Ill. PHELAN & CO. [illegible] dollars per day.

WANTED—By a first class [illegible] the North Market, [illegible] Post Office Box 5393. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment. Agents wanted to sell [illegible] Address [illegible] & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's [illegible] Louis, [illegible] Office, [illegible] Government Agent.

WANTED—No humbug, but [illegible] C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box [illegible] County, Indiana.

Lost.

LOST—$10 Reward.—[illegible] a dark brown Mare, [illegible]

LOST—$1.00 Reward.—[illegible] will be paid [illegible]